

FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED  
NEWSPAPER



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GENERAL GRANT'S VISION IN THE HALL OF THE MONTEZUMAS.  
SHADE OF MAXIMILIEN—"Beware!"

FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,  
53, 55 & 57 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.  
NEW YORK, MARCH 20, 1880.

## NOTICE.

FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE,  
53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York City, N. Y.  
P. O. Box 4121.

NEW YORK, January 17th, 1880.

Under the assignment, and with the assent of Mrs. Miriam F. Leslie, the widow of Frank Leslie, and his sole legatee under his will, the publications of the House will be continued as heretofore under the management of the undersigned.

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I. W. ENGLAND, Assignee.

## CAUTION.

*Subscribers, in sending subscriptions for any of our publications, should be careful to direct their letters plainly to FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 57 Park Place, New York, in order to insure their safe delivery.*

In the present number we begin a new serial from the polished and graceful pen of Charles Dmitry, an author too well known by efforts in drama and fiction to require any commendation here. "Gold Dust and Diamonds" attracts by its title, and the story turns on a buried treasure, involving dramatic scenes, with plot and counterplot, in our own and other countries. It is a story that will interest readers of all ages, as the plot, strikingly original in conception, in its working out gives scope to fine delineation of character. All the incidents are well managed and interesting, and the treasure, when found, crowns the happiness of two loving hearts.

## "CIVIL RIGHTS" DECISIONS.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered three very important decisions falling under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and the Acts of Congress passed in pursuance of that amendment for the purpose of affirming the equal civil rights of colored citizens of the United States. By the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment it is declared that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Section 641 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that when any civil suit or criminal prosecution is commenced in any State court against any person who "is denied or cannot enforce" in the judicial tribunals of the State "any right secured to him by any law providing for the equal civil rights of citizens of the United States," such civil suit or criminal prosecution may, upon petition of the defendant (filed in the State court before the trial or final hearing of the cause), be removed to the next circuit court of the United States that shall be held in the district where the cause is pending. Section 1,977 of the Revised Statutes ordains that "all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right, in every State and Territory, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses and exactions of every kind, and to no other."

In the case of Taylor Strander vs. the State of West Virginia, as decided by the United States Supreme Court on Monday last, it appears that Strander, a colored citizen of the United States, was indicted for murder in the State court in the month of October, 1874; and when his case came on to be heard he petitioned for its removal to the United States Circuit Court, on the ground that the exclusion of colored citizens from juries by the Act of the State Legislature of March 12th, 1863, was in violation of his right to such "full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens." His petition having been denied by the State courts of West Virginia, it was brought to Washington on a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has just decided that his issue was rightly joined, and that the statute of West Virginia, denying to colored citizens, on the ground of color, the right and privilege of participating in the administration of the law as jurors, is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment

and of the Acts of Congress passed in enforcement of its provisions.

The case *ex parte* the Commonwealth of Virginia was a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Rives, of the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia, to restore to the State authorities two colored prisoners indicted for murder, and who had been taken by Judge Rives out of the possession of the State officers, and held for trial in the Federal court, on the ground that these prisoners, as a matter of fact, had been denied the privilege of being tried by a mixed jury of white and colored citizens, while the law of the State makes no discrimination under this head on the score of color. The Supreme Court holds that the prohibitions of the Fourteenth Amendment have reference to State action exclusively, and not to any action of private individuals, while Section 641 of the Revised Statutes was intended for the protection of the colored race "against State action and against that alone." And since the constitution and laws of Virginia do not exclude colored citizens from service on juries, and since "mixed juries" are required neither by reason nor law, the Court holds that the action of Judge Rives was ill-advised in the premises.

The case of Judge Coles, indicted in the Federal Court for the Western District of Virginia, upon the charge of intentionally excluding all colored citizens from jury duty on account of their race, color and previous condition of service, and in violation of the Act of Congress of March 4th, 1875, which provides for the punishment of officers who exclude colored citizens from jury duty on the ground of color, came before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus* and of *cetiorari*, alleging that the arrest and imprisonment of Judge Coles were unwarranted, on the terms of his indictment, by the Constitution and laws of the United States. On this statement of facts the Supreme Court holds that the inhibition contained in the Fourteenth Amendment applies to any agent or officer of a State who, by virtue of his office, denies to colored citizens their equal civil rights under the Constitution and laws. The petition of Judge Coles for a writ of *habeas corpus* is therefore denied, and the case against him is left to be tried on its merits.

We have been thus particular in reciting the issues joined in these several cases because it seems to us that the principles enunciated by the supreme judiciary can be most clearly seen and most intelligently appreciated in the light of such an exposition. And we mistake the effect likely to be produced on the mind of the reader if the mere statement of the cases, considered in connection with the Constitution and laws under which they arise, does not carry with it an approval of the decision which has been reached in the premises. It is the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment and of the civil rights legislation enacted by Congress to establish and to maintain throughout the United States a perfect equality of civil rights among citizens of the United States without respect of color. It is to this badge of discrimination, and not to uniform and equal discriminations based on age, sex or intellectual qualifications, that the policy of the new legislation of Congress has been directed. Perfect equality before the law having been established by the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment for all citizens of the United States, irrespectively of color, and Congress having enforced that right by "appropriate legislation," the Supreme Court has but declared in those cases that it is among the civil rights of colored citizens not to be excluded from service on juries because of their color alone. How any other decision could have been reached, on the principles of jurisprudence recognized by the common sense of mankind, it passes our comprehension to understand. There is here no question properly raised between the supremacy of the Federal Government and the rights of the States. That question was raised and settled with regard to the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States when the States adopted so much of the Fourteenth Amendment as relates to the matter in hand. From that time forth it has not been among the reserved rights of the State "to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." And surely it is to deny to colored persons the equal protection of the laws if, without regard to their character or qualifications, they are excluded from juries on the ground of color alone.

That the majority of the Court, notwithstanding the dissenting opinions of Judges Field and Clifford, have meant to hold the scales of justice with an even and steady hand, would appear from the cogent and clear-cut discriminations with which they have vindicated the action of the Virginia State Courts from the over-forward intervention of Judge Rives. The line which separates the legitimate jurisdiction of the States from the supremacy of the Federal Government is here clearly recognized, and the pretensions of that Federal judge, though assumed in the name of the civil rights of the colored citizen, are shown by

the Court to be groundless. The due supremacy of the Constitution and the rightful autonomy of the States are equally upheld by the general drift of these important decisions, while the cause of personal liberty and of a sound national jurisprudence, founded on considerations of universal right and equity, has received a new attestation.

## WHERE REFORM IS NEEDED.

NO man can hope to wear the judicial ermine in a Federal court unless he has won some sort of distinction in the legal arena. This only comes after long years devoted to the study and practice of his profession. Every officer in the United States Army and Navy has undergone educational preparation and been subjected to rigid examinations before attaining to a command. Subordinates in the several departments of the civil service, prior to appointment, have submitted to an inquisitorial pumping as to their stores of knowledge. All this is well. Without fitness the judiciary would become a reproach, the naval and military services lose their efficiency, and the civil service go to the dogs.

But there is one branch of the Government where men may enter without preparation or the least sort of fitness for the duties pertaining to their offices. Brains, culture and a knowledge of statesmanship are no longer requisites to a seat in Congress. Take a half-dozen men out of the present Senate and about as many from the House, and those bodies, weighed with reference to their capacity to legislate for the good of the country, will scarcely rise to the height of a respectable mediocrities. This accounts for all the visionary schemes and nonsensical plans which, when framed into Bills, astonish the public or create widespread alarm.

Congress stands charged with the care of every interest connected with the welfare and prosperity of the people. Each House has a Committee on Commerce, on Manufactures, Agriculture, Mines and Mining, Railroads, Education and Labor, and Finance, and yet the mass of members are no more fitted by an experimental knowledge to deal with these several matters than are the natives of Timbuctoo. A man may be a decent sort of pettifogger in a justice's court at home, or he may understand the manipulation of mining stocks, or he may be a respectable clergyman, stonemason, cattle-dealer, or what not, but what does he know of the wants of commerce, manufactures, agriculture, mining, transportation, or labor? and how, without previous training and knowledge, can he legislate understandingly with reference to finance, the tariff, and other matters affecting the condition of every man, woman and child in the country?

Does the civil service need reformation? Congress, most assuredly, offers a more inviting field for improvement. The fault lies with the people, and the reforming process must begin at local primaries, and thence be extended to nominating conventions and the polls. Good and competent men can be found associated with all political parties, and these should be preferred to partisan wireworkers and scheming politicians. Let not Congress be overlooked in any plan designed to reform the Government and make it more efficient.

## NOTES ON FINANCE AND TRADE.

THERE has been a sharp twinge in the money market, to the great surprise and discomfiture of many people who have put faith in the success of the efforts of Secretary Sherman to make "everything lovely." The attempt to maintain an easy money market by providing the Bull and Bears of Wall Street with funds to stimulate their speculations is as futile as to pour water down a rat-hole or to allay the thirst of an old toper by giving him an extra "nip." The cry is always for "more!" The demand for money grows with what it feeds upon, and low rates of interest cannot be promoted by encouraging speculation.

Secretary Sherman's course is not only resultless, therefore, as regards its avowed present object, but is full of danger, by promoting complications in the early future. Shall we have another Black Friday? It looks like it. The Federal Treasury should now be strengthening itself against the time when the country will need additional funds with which to "move the crops." The demand for this purpose begins in May. At the present moment all the exigencies of the money market ought to be supplied by the marketing of the great staples of the country—cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, etc. All these are passing to consumption or export with great rapidity, releasing the funds employed in carrying them. The action of Secretary Sherman has not, therefore, the excuse of any present necessity. It is extravagant, also.

What business man would pay a premium for his notes, which, in a few months, he may redeem at par? The danger to which the country is exposed is through the maintenance of specu-

lation at fever heat at a time when the legitimate financial needs of the country are small. When they are larger the increased demands will come upon money market already exhausted, and the effect can scarcely fail to be a serious crisis. It was so in 1869. When Mr. Boutwell came in as Secretary of the Treasury he was animated with the amiable but wholly unbusinesslike and unneeded purpose of promoting an advance in five-twenty bonds. Everything was shaped to that end, and the result was they rose to 1.20. To accomplish this the balance in the Federal Treasury was reduced extremely low. Speculation was promoted, the premium on gold advanced, and, finally, one day in September, came "Black Friday." Thousands were ruined, the Government disgraced, the financial situation demoralized, and the way opened for the panic of 1873.

We have not now, of course, the element of danger arising from a premium on gold, but, unless much care is taken, we shall have repeated, on a modified scale, the scene of September, 1869. It is time to call a halt to the speculations on the Stock Exchange. The introduction and manipulation of worthless railway issues ought to cease, and it will cease when Mr. Sherman uses the public funds with better judgment. In merchandise, the "bulge" ceased some weeks since. Cotton, wheat, corn, pork and lard are all lower than in January. There is every disposition to sell these articles as rapidly as possible without accepting too great a reduction in values. An easy money market does not help them. But they will be in great danger, later on, when money will be needed to move the next crops. The relapse in the iron trade has been most decided, and is of great significance, as indicating that the speculation "boom," which began more than two years ago, has about exhausted itself. Legitimate influences begin to assert themselves, and what the business of the country now needs above all is to be left to those influences. It wants neither stimulant nor opiate. Prices are pretty well up, and yet not excessively or oppressively dear. The process of selling is daily relieving the money market. In the meantime the Federal Treasury may see its funds accumulate, without danger or inconvenience, making at the same time due provision for any emergency that may arise in the Summer or Autumn months.

## WOMEN AS VOTERS.

THE often-repeated statement that the true enemy of the Women Suffragists is woman, and not the supposed-to-be inimical male, found a curious, almost an amusing, proof of illustration recently at Albany. The occasion was the first reading of Mr. Baker's Bill conferring upon women the right to vote for, and serve as, School Trustees. His plea for the Bill's being promptly acted and voted upon, was the urgent and pressing desire of the women of Syracuse to vote at an election for school officers to be held within a day or so. The Syracuse papers, however, cruelly drew attention to the humiliating truth that, up to a very late hour the night before the election, but one woman had thus far registered her name.

For over a quarter of a century there has been one text which has served the radical woman with an unfailing theme for her bitterest invective. That text has been the determined opposition, the obstinate prejudice, the seemingly ineradicable enmity in the male mind, against allowing women the right to vote, and the jealousy of the opposite sex in permitting women to participate in any of the departments of official life. To such charges the Legislature at Albany made a most pregnant answer. The Bill had the full indorsement of the Governor's sanction. It was carried at its first reading, and before the Bill itself was found to be unconstitutional, through all its stages without opposition. It may almost be said to have been passed unanimously, since there were but three dissenting voices, one of the reporters incidentally remarking that there was no more excitement exhibited, and quite as much indifference, as in the reading and passing of any other Bill.

As a somewhat curious contrast to this pacific condition of the male tyrant is the picture of the woman voters' attitude in Massachusetts. The law allowing women to vote for school officers has now been in operation long enough for it to have determined some test questions. Returns show that, thus far, the interest among women in educational matters is at the best but a lukewarm one. The voting woman, like her sister the radical, seems to be the exceptional woman; comparatively few women present themselves at the polls, and still fewer evince ambitious tendencies to aspire to the onerous duties of official life.

These signs are all the more significant since Massachusetts has not only been, of all the States, perhaps, the one the most prominent in furthering the woman's movement, but is foremost in advancing all matters pertaining to education. She also

can justly lay proud claim to possessing by far a greater average of well-educated, earnest-minded and enlightened women than can be found in any other State in the Union. It would naturally be supposed that the women of that enterprising State, once having gained the right to the voting power, would only too eagerly have acted upon that right—all the more, since the matter of education comes home to every woman through her nearest and most sacred interests. It would be thought that, from a woman's point of view, the right to vote for the President of the United States would shrink to the proportions of a matter of secondary importance, compared to the inestimable privilege of a mother's right to cast her vote for those who shall oversee her children's educational career.

A prominent writer and thinker on modern affairs has said that but comparatively few enlightened women really take any vital interest in this matter of woman suffrage. Certainly the state of things in Massachusetts goes to prove the justice of such a conclusion. It leads one to conjecture whether, after all, the voting woman as a class really exists—whether she is not a creature still to be evolved—as, indeed, the nineteenth-century woman, with her graces of social refinement, her culture, and vigorous aptitude for independent thought has been the result of many centuries and of various phases of development. All processes of development are necessarily slow, and the political woman has, comparatively speaking, but very recently made her appearance; it will take some time before a sense of duty and a clear perception of the responsibilities of their voting power will develop in women unanimity of sentiment and action on the suffrage question. Women, in spite of their talent for impulse, are really conservative—a conservatism in which the emancipated woman sees only a proof of their bondage in ignorance. But the women of Massachusetts are many points removed from even a suspicion of ignorance; and yet with them, custom, habit and the tradition of centuries have proved stronger than an innovation founded upon a really rational basis of improvement.

The laudable attempt at Albany to offer a fair provision for testing the experiment of women's voting can only be justly considered tested when such length of time shall have elapsed as will allow for the gradual growth and education of the voting conscience among women.

MAINE stands true to Blaine. The Republican Legislature has just elected delegates to the Chicago Convention in favor of the nomination of "the favorite son" for the Presidency. The delegation is headed by Hon. Eugene Hale, who so ably managed Mr. Blaine's case in the Cincinnati Convention four years ago.

Ex-GOVERNOR PARKER, of New Jersey, has the Presidential bee in his bonnet, and, in a recent conversation, is alleged to have remarked that "If the best people of New Jersey will only rally around me, my nomination is sure." It is not to be presumed for a moment that the "best people of New Jersey" will be so cruel as to disappoint the hopes and expectations of the worthy ex Governor.

A JOINT resolution has been introduced in the Senate recognizing Indians as citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside. The resolution originates with a Senator representing a Southern State in which black men are not unfrequently denied their rights as citizens. The latter are certainly quite as fit to perform the duties and exercise the responsibilities of citizenship as the Indians in whose behalf Senator Morgan proposes his resolution.

THE HOUSE of Assembly at Albany has passed the Bill to reduce the fares on the elevated railroads in New York city to five cents. Only ten votes in all were recorded against the measure. It is understood that desperate efforts will be made in the Senate to defeat the Bill, or so amend it as to destroy its vitality; but its supporters are hopeful of success there as well as in the House. Should it become a law, the fare on the surface railroads will probably be reduced to three cents.

A WASHINGTON paper having asserted the other day that a meeting was recently held at the residence of Mr. Tilden, at which that gentleman declared that he should be a candidate for renomination for the Presidency, a member of Mr. Tilden's household has authorized the statement that no such meeting was ever held, and that Mr. T. has never made or authorized the announcement in question. This is possibly true; but it is also true, we suspect, that Mr. Tilden means to obtain the nomination in question if he can do it, and will lose no opportunity to promote his chances to that end.

THE reduction in the public debt for the month of February was over five and a half millions of dollars, notwithstanding the fact that over \$6,000,000 was paid out during the month on account of pensions. The total revenues during the month were larger than those ever received before during the month of February under the present revenue laws, amounting to very nearly a million dollars a

day. The receipts for customs during the month amounted to \$16,800,000, while in the corresponding month of 1879 they amounted to only \$10,800,000. The receipts from internal revenue last month were over a million greater than in February of last year.

A BILL introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. S. S. Cox, to promote the efficiency of the Life-saving Service, provides for the award of one month's pay to officers or men for display of extraordinary gallantry in efforts to save life, and authorizes the payment of a pension of \$15 per month to the widow of an officer who may have lost his life in the service or from wounds or sickness contracted while in the discharge of his duties, and \$12 per month to the widow of a member of a crew. There is no branch of the public service in which greater heroism has been shown than that to which this Bill relates, and the provision here made for the recognition of deeds of special daring in the saving of human life will no doubt command, as it should, the hearty approval of Congress.

THE principal event in the United States Senate during the past week, was a three days' speech by Senator Logan in opposition to the Bill to restore Fitz John Porter to the army and grant him an allowance of \$60,000. Senator Logan's speech reviewed exhaustively the evidence in the case, and insisted that General Porter had been guilty of a positive disobedience of orders which resulted in the defeat of the Union arms at the second Bull Run Battle. The speech which was provoked by a defense of General Porter by Senator Randolph, his intimate personal friend, attracted more general attention than any other of the present session, the galleries being filled daily, and Senators and army officers manifesting the utmost interest in the discussion. It is not probable that the Bill will pass, unless it shall be made a party matter.

DIRECT trade between the grain-growing West and Europe has often been the subject of strong editorials, elaborate articles and convincing speeches, but, after all, it seems to amount really to very little. The trade has practically never amounted to anything. The reason is easily seen. Vessels small enough to thread the lake, river and canal systems from Chicago to the ocean cannot carry freight enough to pay for the venture. In 1877 the number of vessels that cleared from ports on our northern lakes for Europe was only three; in 1878 it ceased altogether, not a single vessel leaving from any lake port; while in 1879 it had recovered only to the extent of three vessels. The carrying capacity of six vessels in three years could not have interfered very seriously with the railroad traffic.

IS IT not a little curious that our ardent teetotalers should have so long failed to recognize their smallest but most powerful assistant, the Grape Phylloxera, which has been for years, and is still, at work destroying thousands and tens of thousands of acres of the best vineyards of France and other grape-growing countries of Europe? This minute little insect, so small that it can scarcely be seen without the aid of a magnifier, while putting forth no wordy harangues like a Father Mathew or Gough, is all the while quietly sweeping away the great sources of supply of the rare and seductive wines and genuine brandies, and doing it as thoroughly as the most enthusiastic advocate of teetotalism could desire. The teetotalers' badge could appropriately bear the motto, "All Hail! Saint Phylloxera."

THE Alumni of the United States Medical College know how to do the "correct thing," and to do it well. "Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "a dinner lubricates business," and the dinner by which the business of this flourishing institution was lubricated on Friday night at the New York Hotel proved in every way worthy of the *élan* of the diners. From the terrapin soup to the canvas-backs, from the *cromesquis à la foie gras* to the *suprême de volaille aux truffes*, from the speeches to the asides, everything was in "good form." The chair was ably filled by Dr. F. L. Pond, and the vice-chair by Dr. R. A. Gunn, the Dean of Faculty, who, if he be not a good fellow amongst kings, is of a verity a king among good fellows. About 130 persons sat down to dinner, the ladies, "doctors fair as Portia," serving in every sense to add additional charm to this really enjoyable *réunion*.

THERE is to be no reform in the tariff at the present session of Congress, both parties being evidently indisposed to take up the subject on the eve of the Presidential election. At a recent meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, it was determined, by a vote of seven to six, to postpone the consideration of the Bill to revise the duties on sugar, the Bill reducing the duty on steel rails, and the Bill providing that the duties on cotton and wool, cotton and woolen goods, earthenware, hemp, jute and flax goods, metals and wool, shall not in any case exceed fifty per cent. *ad valorem*. These Bills embody the most important modifications proposed in the present tariff, and their postponement will seriously disappoint a large number of people who believe that the best interests of the country would be promoted by essential changes in the tariff laws.

IT is not at all probable that there are many persons in this country who know that many of our wild ferns, or brakes, as some of them are called, are edible, and are worthy of attention as an article of diet. Most of our larger

indigenous species contain more or less starch, and when properly prepared are very palatable. In Japan the young tender shoots are called *warabi*, and are gathered and prepared somewhat as we gather and prepare asparagus; and later in the season the roots or subterranean stems are dug and crushed, the starch extracted by steeping in water, afterwards dried and kept for use. In some of the hilly regions of Japan the people live almost entirely upon the fern-shoots and the starch obtained from the roots. There are numbers of wild species of ferns in the United States closely allied to those of Japan, and without doubt equally as valuable for food.

UP to this time the Democratic majority in Congress has carefully avoided a revival of the partisan discussions of the extra session. But they evidently do not mean to abandon the position then assumed as to certain pivotal questions. It is stated, for instance, that the Marshals' Deficiency Bill, proposed by the Committee on Appropriations, contains a provision forbidding any money therein appropriated to be used to pay marshals for duties performed under the Election laws; and as this was the feature which caused the heated and protracted discussion at the extra session, it can scarcely be otherwise than that the consideration of this Bill will lead to another partisan contest. The Bourbons among the Democracy are evidently just as incapable now of learning wisdom from experience as they were six months ago, and if they still persist in their blundering course, disaster will as surely overtake the party in the next election as that election shall come around.

COUNT DE LESSEPS has received little encouragement in his canal project from the authorities in Washington. Both the President and Secretary of State are said to be determined to favor no enterprise which is prosecuted under the control and protection of a foreign government. It appears that the United States are bound by treaty with Colombia to guarantee and protect the territorial rights of that government if a canal is built, and this guarantee is of such a nature as to cover the whole ground, and make it impossible for a foreign power to interfere in any way. It is understood that the Intercoean Canal Committee of the House will soon bring in a resolution on the general subject, and that the President will shortly thereafter make communication in the matter to Congress. But while the Monroe Doctrine will be asserted by Congress and the Administration, it is not probable that the assertion will be made offensively, though it will be sufficiently clear and distinct to satisfy M. de Lesseps that he cannot look for much encouragement from official quarters here in aid of his enterprise.

IN a letter to the New York Chamber of Commerce, Secretary Evarts, who has shown great interest in the extension of our export trade with the more remote peoples of the East suggests that it would be well for the Chamber to "establish a kind of industrial museum, in which samples, obtained through United States consulates in the Eastern and African countries, as well as through the direct efforts of our shipmasters, might be open to the inspection of the manufacturers of New York and the neighboring States." Mr. Evarts fortifies his suggestion by the statement that our consuls frequently report that consignments of goods, made up at much expense for the supposed needs of a foreign market, have proved unsalable because not responding to the traditional tastes and wants of the people to whom they were offered in trade or barter. These consular officials, also, not unfrequently send samples of the goods having a ready native sale, with prices annexed, showing the tastes of the natives as to pattern or material, and a knowledge of the facts thus communicated might often be of convenience and value to exporters. This suggestion of the Secretary is an eminently practical one, and will no doubt receive the early and favorable consideration of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE Governor of Virginia has entitled himself to the commendation of all honest men by his veto of the Bill passed by the Legislature practically repudiating the State debt. In his message giving his reasons for disapproving the Bill, he says that it "eliminates more than \$13,000,000 of hitherto acknowledged principal of debt by one stroke of the pen. It eliminates one-half of the promised interest upon the residue; indeed, it proposes to pay no certain amount of interest, but only such sum as may be in the Treasury after future General Assemblies have disposed of what may seem to them proper; it then eliminates nearly all that may be left, by subjecting it to State, city and county taxation, and thus the holders of the State's obligations abroad and at home are treated worse than civilized nations in these latter days treat a public enemy." He adds, in conclusion:

"We may say, as we have ever done, that the State of Virginia does not mean to repudiate; but these declarations will not avail. The charges will be brought and fixed. Virginia's history will be stained with a deadly virus, which no efforts of ours or of those who will come after us can erase, and for which no future repentance can ever atone. With these views and convictions, I cannot put my signature in approval to this Bill. I respectfully return it to your honorable body in which it originated, because I believe it to be in violation of the Constitution of the State, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, in violation of the spirit which has ever moved and inspired the traditions of the Commonwealth and made her name so dear to her own citizens and so honored among men."

A two-thirds vote is necessary to pass the Bill over this veto, and this, it is confidently asserted, cannot be obtained.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### Domestic.

THE Five Cent Fare Bill passed the Assembly of New York on March 5th, by 83 votes to 10.

A TORNADO in Indiana and Ohio on March 5th resulted in the loss of considerable property and several lives.

THE Florida Republican State Convention is to be held in Gainesville, Alachua County, on Wednesday, May 12th.

THE California Senate has killed a Bill to compel foreign insurance companies to maintain a deposit in that State.

MR. WINDOM has introduced a Bill into the Senate to establish national savings banks which shall invest all their deposits in Government securities.

A DINNER was given to M. de Lesseps at Delmonico's, on March 1st, by many of the prominent citizens of New York, at which the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs presided.

AT a special election in Hartford, Conn., March 1st, Charles C. Strong, Republican, was elected City Treasurer over John H. Brocklesby, Democrat, by a majority of 791.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company have received a proposition from Pacific railroads to renew the contracts on business to San Francisco, the steamship company to receive a monthly subsidy of \$110,000.

THE subject of Alaska was before both Houses of Congress on the 5th, a Bill for its organization as a Territory being reported in the Senate, and a resolution for a census of its people being offered in the House.

ISAIAH C. HANSCOM, ex-Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, who had been ill for some weeks past, died March 5th, at his residence in Washington, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

IN the Iowa Senate and House on March 1st the Oleomargarine Bill was amended and passed, so as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in the State under heavy penalties by fine and imprisonment.

BOTH Houses of the General Assembly of Virginia have passed a Bill repealing the Moffat Bell-punch Liquor law and re-establishing a license system, which is to go into operation on May 1st. The vote was nearly unanimous.

ON March 1st the United States Supreme Court rendered decisions in several cases involving the constitutionality of statutes, among them the Judge Rivers and Tennessee cases. It is held that colored jurors must have equal rights and protection with white jurors.

ON March 1st both Houses of the General Assembly of Virginia passed and sent to the Governor for his approval the Bill to re-establish the public credit, generally known as the Riddleberger Bill. It reduces the principal of the State debt from \$23,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by eliminating the capitalized war and reconstruction interest, and fixes the rate of interest at 3 per cent. The Bill was opposed by both Houses by the conservatives, and was carried by the Readjusters, aided by most of the Republican members.

ON March 2d, Secretary Schurz had a conference with Chief Ouray, the Uncompahgre and White River Utes, at which the Indians virtually agreed to accept the terms of the Government and cede their reservation. A soon as a definite understanding is reached, Schurz will submit the details of the agreement to Congress. It is thought that the White River Utes will be removed to the Uintah Reservation in Utah, upon lands to be allotted them there, and that Ouray and the Uncompahgrees will be settled in several on land on the Grand River, in Utah. At a previous interview the Southern Ute delegation consented to give up their present reservation.

### Foreign.

THE German Army Bill was introduced in the Reichstag on March 1st, and General Von Moltke spoke in favor of its adoption.

A LATE report from Rio Janeiro announces that the Chilean fleet has attacked Arica. The commander of the ironclad *Huascar* was killed during the engagement.

THE Paris *Globe* asserts that France has entered into negotiations with England and the United States with a view to terminating the war between Chile and Peru.

THE Vatican is dissatisfied with the conduct of the Brazilian Government, and is indisposed to approve the ecclesiastic proposed by the latter for the Bishopric of Olinda.

A DECREE has been published fixing the force of the Spanish army for the year 1880-81 at 90,000 men for Spain, 38,000 for Cuba, 10,000 for the Philippine Islands, and 3,395 for Porto Rico.

A NEW anti-slave trade convention has been concluded between Great Britain and Germany whereby co-operation between the war-vessels of the two Powers in the suppression of the slave traffic is assured.

AT Ashton-under-Lyne 10,000 cotton weavers have struck work, in consequence of the refusal of their employers to grant an advance of 5 per cent. in their wages, which advance the spinners recently obtained.

THE British Consul at Salonica has received a letter from Colonel Syng, saying that the colonel and his wife are well treated. The chief of the brigands has disappeared, and negotiations for their release are consequently interrupted.

WITH a view to affording Prince Bismarck further relief from his arduous duties, Count von Stolberg-Wernigerode, at present Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, is about to be appointed Prussian Premier in his stead.

PRESIDENT DIAZ gave a banquet in honor of General Grant in the National Palace on March 2d. All the members of the Cabinet, diplomatic corps and many other persons were present. After the banquet the festival, already announced, took place.

THE Cuban debt is stated officially to be about \$128,816,415 in gold, and \$45,300,076 in bank bills. According to the last advices received at Havana, nothing definite has been resolved upon regarding the loan for the Island of Cuba. Nothing will be settled upon before the project of the estimates for Cuba are finished and laid before the Cortes.

ON March 3d General Melikoff, Chief of the new Supreme Executive Commission, was fired at by a young man with a revolver when alighting from a carriage, at his residence in Grand Moskala Street. The assassin attempted to fire a second shot at General Melikoff before he was seized, but was prevented by a blow from the General. The bullet passed through the back folds of General Melikoff's cloak. The prisoner was tried the following day and hanged the next.

The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—See PAGE 39.



AUSTRALIA.—A MAORI TANGI, OR WAKE.



AUSTRALIA.—A NEW YEAR'S DAY SCHOOL PICNIC.



RUSSIA.—DESCENT OF THE POLICE ON A NIHILIST PRINTING-OFFICE.



RUSSIA.—TRANSFERRING NIHILIST PRISONERS TO THE STATE PRISON.



AUSTRALIA.—AN OLD DANCE IN THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.



INDIA.—THE CITY WALL OF MANDALAY, BURMAH.



AFGHANISTAN.—YAKOOB KHAN, EX-AMEER, ON HIS WAY TO INDIA AS A PRISONER.



INDIA.—FOX-HUNTING AT MUSTUNG, BOLAN PASS.

## THE RUSSIAN ANNIVERSARY.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne was celebrated on Tuesday, March 2d. Although the occasion occurred during the Lenten season, it was observed, in St. Petersburg with all the heartiness of carnival days. All the members of the Council of the Empire, including the Chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, proceeded, at 11:30 o'clock, to the Winter Palace, and presented a congratulatory address to the Emperor. At 10 o'clock vast crowds assembled before the Winter Palace. The troops were massed in the central quadrangle of the palace and the immediate vicinity. The Czar appeared on the balcony of the palace, where he remained twenty minutes saluting the multitude amid great enthusiasm. After the Czar had received the congratulations of the enormous crowd at the palace, he drove out in an open carriage, and was loudly and continuously cheered in the crowded streets through which he passed. No disturbances whatever occurred. The Czar honored himself and the occasion by granting pardons to prisoners, remitting arrears of taxes owing by the rural population, and awarding orders of distinction.

In New York the anniversary was fittingly commemorated in the Russian-Greek Chapel on Second Avenue. The Rev. Father Bjerring was attired in rich vestments of cloth and gold, with a violet-colored inner robe and a hat of the same color, recently sent to him from St. Petersburg as a mark of distinction. The service was conducted in the Russian language, except the Scripture lessons, which were read in English. The liturgy of St. Chrysostom, which is usual on festival days, was sung by the male choir, and prayers were offered for the Emperor and the imperial family and for the Russian army and navy. The prayers for a long reign, sound health, constant victory and final salvation for "the pious and divinely preserved Alexander Nicolaivitch," were frequent and earnest. A prayer for the peace and sanctification of the Church and of the world was also offered, and the President of the United States and the Czar were conjointly remembered in the petitions. A Te Deum closed the service. Among the worshippers present were His Excellency Nicholas Shishkin, the Russian Minister at Washington, and his wife and two sons. The Minister was attired in his official court costume, with the insignia of his position on his breast and shoulders. As the representative of the Emperor, he occupied a position within the chancel. Mr. Kartschewsky, the Russian Consul-General, and Mr. Stern, the Vice-Consul in New York, and their wives; Mr. Peterson, the Secretary of the Russian Legation; Mr. Stoughton, late United States Minister to Russia, and wife; Mrs. President Barnard, of Columbia College; Albert Bierstadt, who has recently returned from Russia; Commodore Baldwin, United States Navy, and wife; a few of the foreign consuls in New York, and a score or more of well-known American ladies, were also present. Many leading clergymen and laymen of this city sent their congratulations on the Emperor's long and useful reign and the preservation of his life, and their strong condemnation of the Nihilists' attempts to kill him.

The present year is to be celebrated as completing the first twenty-five years of the Czar's reign, and the industrial exhibition which is to be held at Moscow in the coming May will doubtless be as popular with the Russians as even that of 1872. But such an anniversary brings with it an ominous suggestion of the grim old proverb, "Evil awaits the Czar of twenty-five years," which the Russian history has so strangely verified. Ivan the Terrible's first twenty-five years were brilliantly successful,



ALEXANDER II., THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

reign. The twenty-sixth of Alexander I. ravaged St. Petersburg with a fearful inundation, while a formidable plot against himself and his own death came a year later. In the twenty-sixth year of Nicholas began the intrigues which led to the Crimean War; and the present Czar, now just about to pass the perilous limit, sees his wife dying by inches, his throne undermined by rebellion, and a foreign war looming on the horizon.

## THE CHINESE AGITATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE recent action of the health authorities in examining that portion of San Francisco known as "Chinatown," and reporting it a public nuisance that should be at once abated, has again brought the Chinese question into prominence. The Board of Health, on February 2d, on motion of Mayor Kalloch, appointed that gentleman, with Dr. Henry S. Gibbons, Jr., and Health Officer J. L. Meares, a committee to investigate the condition of Chinatown, and to recommend to the board what measures should be taken for the preservation of the city's health. After securing the opinion of L. Murphy, the City and County Attorney, as to what legally constituted a nuisance, and the powers of the board to abate or remove nuisances, the committee made what it claims to have been a critical investigation of Chinatown, extending over a period of two weeks. On Saturday, February 21st, it presented its report, and it was upon this that the action of the board was taken. Following is a condensation of the report. It describes in detail many of the filthy surroundings of the Chinamen. Taken as a whole, it presents one of the most disgusting pictures of low life imaginable, and the sanitary possibilities which it portrays are alarming. According to the document, the first thing which impressed the committee upon visiting Chinatown was the unnatural crowding together of thousands of persons of both sexes in spaces which should properly accommodate but hundreds of one sex. In a contracted territory as that included in the Chinese quarter, 30,000 people could not exist under the most favorable circumstances, if they were by nature the most cleanly of the human family—which the Chinamen are far from being—without detriment to their own health and endangering the health of the city. But, added to the evils arising from packing human beings like sardines in a box, much more baneful influences were found at work in the habitations of the Asiatics. They were literally reeking in filth and drenched in immorality.

In recommending the abatement of the nuisance, the report says: "We utterly repudiate the idea of being moved by any race prejudice or class hatred in this matter. The Chinese are living quite as decently and cleanly as any people could do who have to live under similar circumstances. The fault is in conditions, and the conditions are under our control."

This action, taken in connection with the hotheaded harangues on the Sand Lots, the enforcement of the demands of the Workingmen's Party upon employers for the immediate discharge of all Chinese help, and the rumors that the merchants were organizing a vigilance committee for the protection of their persons and property, added greatly to the fear of riots and bloodshed. The feeling of uneasiness was also increased by a report that the Common Council had ordered the Chinatown shanties vacated, and by a subsequent one that this order had been rescinded.

In the midst of all the excitement, the meetings of the Workingmen's Party on the Sand Lots were kept up. On the night of Saturday, February 21st,



NEW YORK CITY.—COMMEMORATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CZAR'S ACCESSION TO THE THRONE, IN THE RUSSIAN GREEK CHAPEL, MARCH 2D.

Major Kalloch addressed a large meeting, and, in the course of his remarks, said: "The Chinese must go. Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. The Asiatic invasion must be stopped. And if trouble comes in consequence of this determination it will not come as our opponents desire or plan. We shall scarcely allow them to select the grounds and weapons, too, as they are now trying to do. You will all find out, some time, whether anybody else is fooling or not; that I mean business when I say the Chinese must go." But we must bide the time. We must keep level heads on our shoulders. Reckless or revolutionary spirits who would precipitate events by acts of lawlessness must be put down by all the force of power. We have undertaken a great work. We have to revolutionize the labor movement of a State. We have to uproot a fortified system of slavery. We have to overcome the prejudices of piety and the criticisms of cant. We have to resist the sentimentalism and become indifferent to the anathemas of the East. We have to fight the accursed spirit of corporate greed and individual selfishness. We have to beat back the barbaric hordes of paganism. Such a work cannot be done in a day. In its prosecution we must welcome help from all parties, and affiliate with those that will help us most."

On Sunday, Kearney spoke at the regular weekly mass-meeting of his followers in his usual vein, using such expressions as the following:

"When the collectors pass their hats to-day, please to contribute as liberal as you can in order that we may be able to erect a gallows upon these sand lots for the purpose of punishing traitors, whether they reside on Tar Flat or Nob Hill."

"I claim it is much better to hang a dozen or fifteen men than to throw the whole State into a revolution. I hold, and always have held, that the workingmen were the only law-abiding citizens in California."

"I know of but two parties in the State—the W. P. C. and Republican. Workingmen, your only salvation is in capturing the government as workingmen. If the workingmen of California and the Democrats of the East and South should nominate the same man for President, that has nothing to do with our future movements in this State. The workingmen of California are bound to capture this State at the next election. At the last election we killed the Democratic party, and at the next election we will kill the Republican party, and upon the ruins of both will be built a party whose mission will be to make laws for man and woman, thereby bringing in the new civilization. If it had not been for the Workingmen's Party the Chinese question would not have been settled for fifty years to come, but kept here by the old parties as a menace to the people."

Kearney concluded by calling on the people to watch the movements of the Legislature very carefully. He had been up there for two weeks lobbying for the people, but everything he introduced they knocked the stuffing out of.

During the past week nearly 200 Chinese from San Francisco arrived at New York, and began to settle a colony in Mott Street, paying higher prices for the best property than could be obtained by other tenants. They remain very reticent and will not state how many more are coming.

## GOLD DUST AND DIAMONDS.

SHOWING HOW THEY WERE FOUND,  
HOW THEY WERE LOST, AND HOW, AFTER  
MANY YEARS, THEY WERE FOUND AGAIN.

### A NOVEL.

BY CHARLES DIMITRY.

#### CHAPTER I.—THE OLD MANUSCRIPT.

THE time was the afternoon of a delicious May day, and the place was the vicinity of Madison Square, in the City of New York.

At the parlor-window of a dwelling in one of the streets leading from the square sat a handsome young woman of stately bearing, looking out thoughtfully upon the passing people.

Three years had elapsed since Colonel John Waring, who had spent the better part of his life, after his graduation from West Point, as an officer of dragoons on the frontier of Texas, had returned to New York, his native city, to die. He returned a widower; his wife, a lady of an ancient Mexican family, named Davila, whom he had met and married in New Mexico during his earlier years of service, having died many years previously, leaving two children, twins, a son and a daughter, to his fatherly care.

It was this daughter, Manuela, who, on this bright May evening, was gazing from the window into the street, as described in the beginning of this chapter. The house was the residence of her aunt, her father's sister, to visit whom she had left her home near Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande del Norte, in New Mexico.

A casual observer might have judged Manuela Waring, at the first glance, to be a woman more given to commanding than obeying. This impression would have been due probably to the effect produced on the spectator's mind by the noble proportions of her figure, her erect carriage and the firm curves of her shapely lips; but indicative of strength of character and robust physical health as these attributes undoubtedly were, they were at least counterbalanced by the womanly softness of her large violet eyes and the feminine grace of her movements.

Her face, oval in shape, was handsome, but of the heroic cast—like that of the typical Minerva. Her hair, brown, luxuriant and lustrous, covered a head of classic mold, and her complexion, shaded by the suns of her native clime, was a clear olive. Her form was in perfect harmony, neither her hands nor her feet being too small for her height; and her manners and gestures united the vivacity of the woman who had been bred in the unrestrained freedom of border life with the polish that had come with mental culture.

As she thus sat at the window watching the people pass, a slight but perceptible flush suddenly reddened her cheek, and she drew back, involuntarily as it were, in her seat.

A young gentleman had appeared within the range of her vision, and the sight of him seemed to have brought the color to her face. At all events, as he passed from her view and approached the front door, she straightened herself from her semi-reclining position, and sat with a look of expectancy in her eyes.

The bell rang, and a minute later a servant entered the parlor and handed her a card.

She read on it the name of the visitor, Mr. Reginald Grey; and when he made his appear-

ance, she rose and shook hands with him with a frank ease of manner.

"So you have returned from Charleston?" she said. "When did you arrive, Mr. Grey?"

"Last night. You are very well, I hope?"

"Very well, as you see. But you?—you look troubled. Has anything vexatious occurred during your absence?"

He seated himself beside her on a sofa.

"How quick you are to perceive any anxiety in your friends," he exclaimed. "The fact is, something *has* occurred to annoy me."

"Won't you take me into your confidence? That is," she added, with a smile, "if the matter be one on which you care to speak to a comparative stranger."

"A comparative stranger," Miss Waring? Yes, we are comparative strangers to each other, it is true, but yet I feel, I know not why, that I can rely on your interest, if not your sympathy, in what concerns me."

"Do not exclude the sympathy, and then you will do me justice."

He was silent for a moment, and so was she. Her eyes were turned towards the open window, and there was a warm light in them which seemed in keeping with the glow that lit her cheeks.

Reginald gazed at her with an admiration of which she was not aware; or did she know by some mysterious intuition that his eyes were fixed on her with the expressive look that filled them?

"Miss Waring," he said, finally breaking the silence, "do you remember a certain lady whom I pointed out to you the day we rode in the park—the Italian lady, I mean?"

"The Marchesa di Lupo—wasn't that the name? I recollect her very well. Rather a handsome, though bold-looking, woman, but a fine rider. She rode most gracefully, I remember. You know I am a judge of equestrianism, for much of my life has been spent in forts and cavalry encampments."

"Ah!" he said, gallantly; "had you lived in the days of the Amazons and among them, you surely would have been their queen!"

She laughed lightly.

"Am I to regard this as a compliment?" she asked. "You know what the modern idea of the Amazon is?"

"I was not thinking of the modern misuse of the term," said Reginald, with what might have seemed an unnecessary earnestness. "When I spoke, my mind was dwelling on the thought of one of those free, brave, handsome women of antiquity who astonished men by their valor and conquered them with their beauty. You, I am sure, are courageous—more so than the majority of your sex."

"Yes; my early associations were in the camp where, with my brother Melchior, I rode by my dear father's side in his marches. You probably are right, Mr. Grey. I should have made an admirable Amazon!"

It was in such a moment as this, when memory recalled the dangers and excitements of the frontier amid which her life as a young girl had been passed, that Manuela Waring deserved the appellation of "Manuela the Superb," that the officers of her father's regiment had in the old days conferred on her. As she spoke, a red spot burned in either cheek, and her soft eyes flashed, investing her, to Reginald's eyes, with a strange beauty.

The enthusiasm with which she had spoken passed away as rapidly as it had come, and before Reginald had recovered from the sensation of renewed admiration which her bearing and her words had aroused, she brought back the conversation to the point at which the digression had occurred.

"But you were speaking of the Marchesa di Lupo, what about her? Has she anything to do with your annoyance?"

"Everything."

"Everything? I do not understand you."

"Let me explain. Just before my departure from the city, two weeks ago, I left in her hands a certain manuscript, concerning which I had spoken to her on the occasion of a previous visit and which she wished very much to examine. I took it to her one evening with the intention of calling for it the next day. But about that time my mind was diverted from the subject by the receipt of a letter that compelled me to leave the city without delay for Charleston. One of my first thoughts on my return was of the manuscript. I called to see the marchesa this morning, and to my astonishment I found her gone."

"And she had taken your manuscript with her?"

"Yes; the worst of it is, that the people of the house have not the slightest knowledge of where she is. She left suddenly, it appears, and said nothing about her destination. I can't call in the police in the matter," he added, with a smile, "and yet—"

"And yet what, may I ask?"

He paused for a moment, and then continued: "You may think the statement fantastic, but that paper was, once at least, a clew to hidden riches, and unless circumstances may have brought about their discovery, accidentally or otherwise, within the past two hundred years, it is still the finger post to the spot where lies concealed a wealth that would make its finder rich to his heart's content."

"You begin to interest me. Then, with the paper in her possession the marchesa will hold, equally with you, the secret of the treasure?"

"No; not altogether. The clew to the locality is lost. That portion of the sheet on which is written the name of the place where it was, or is, hidden, has been eaten away by moths."

"Then the manuscript is of no use either to you or to anybody else. Mr. Grey?"

"In its present condition, it certainly is not."

"How unfortunate—if you ever are to obtain possession of it again! If the marchesa is to retain it, however, it is perhaps better that it should be so. Now tell me where you obtained this relic of the past."

"The story is simple enough. A few months ago I chanced to step into a second-hand book-store on Nassau Street. I took down from a shelf a certain ancient volume, bound in vellum. Opening it, I found that it was a work on ecclesiastical law, written in the French language and published in Paris in the year 1662. The book took my fancy and I bought it for a trifle, and placed it among my other books. There was no name written in it by which its former possessor might be identified. Three weeks since, while turning its pages with more attention than I had given to it previously, I noticed in the narrow space between the back and the binding what seemed to be a slip of brown paper, which at the first glance I imagined to be a part of the binding. Brushing away the dust that had accumulated there, and which partly filled the opening—the dust of two centuries perhaps—and looking closer into the space, I became satisfied that it was a detached bit of paper, faded with time and yellow with age. With much care and some difficulty—for it was held tightly between the vellum and the back of the leaves—I drew it out. My surmise was correct. It proved to be a fragment of a sheet of old-fashioned writing-paper, about four inches wide and eight inches long, folded four times. I opened it, and saw that it was closely written over."

He paused for a little while. Manuela's attentive look indicated the interest with which she followed his recital.

"Continue," she said. "You saw that it contained writing. What more?"

"The writing was as fragmentary as the paper itself. What the moths had spared the wearing effect of the folds had defaced. The language was French, and the ink lines had almost disappeared. Two hundred years probably have elapsed since they were written. The man who wrote them seems to have been a prisoner in a castle called San Juan."

"Do you remember the substance of what was written in the paper?"

He took a memorandum-book from his pocket.

"I have here," he said, "an English translation of what remains, which I noted down at the time. I will read it to you. You will see that the blanks are as frequent as the words. Listen:

"DEAR BROTHER CLAUDE:

"... wall of the church of the Pueblo, the name of which you know well, ... treasure in gold dust, diamonds and other precious stones, ... Brazil in the year 1678, when ... the persecutions of the Viceroy Oliveira, ... value of three hundred thousand louis d'or, and ... of Fra Pablo, the Franciscan friar, ... stay at the pueblo, as a means of securing its safety while I should remain there, I hid ... a man's height from the ground. The good padre himself removed ... the wall is composed, and in this receptacle ... leaden box that contains ... completed, we repaired the wall, marking ... with the inscription *juxta intra muros*, which ... Fra Pablo into the adobe. Then, having ... lime, no trace ... abandonment of the pueblo it is necessary to recapitulate. In order ... jury of the heathen, who ... Evil One, threatened ... we left the place one night suddenly and secretly. I could not venture ... the wall. Fra Pablo, alas the venerable man, my old and good friend! ... alone survived with the secret. It was impossible thereafter for me to return. The danger ... and while awaiting an opportunity to recover the treasure ... I was put under arrest in D... certain words uttered in a moment of exasperation against his Catholic Majesty, and brought ... this Castle of San Juan. I shall never depart from my cell alive, my brother, I feel it. Go, then, to the church ... my legacy to you and your children! I am childless. And to you, now that the path is open, I give it with ... benediction. I will send this letter at the first opportunity by a trusty hand, hoping ... my jailors. Remember ... within the wall of the church, behind the inscription, the box ... May heaven bless ... Farewell, my brother! farewell!"

"ST. EVRE ... LLE..."

Reginald closed the memorandum book slowly. Manuela, whose eyes, hidden by her hand during the reading, had been turned towards the floor, looked up for an instant.

"Is that all?" she asked in a low tone.

"That is all. You see that the key to this secret, even supposing that there ever was anything in it, is irretrievably lost. There was no address on the letter, indicating the person to whom it was written. There are a few milestones, as it were, on the road; but what do they amount to? Nothing, practically nothing. Brazil, a vague date, the pueblo, the mutilated signature of the writer, Father Pablo, the threatening heathen, the Castle of San Juan, but which Castle of San Juan of the many of that name? The mystery lies somewhere in the New World, in one of the Spanish American countries, but where?"

"Ay," murmured Manuela, still gazing abstractedly downward, "where?"

#### CHAPTER II.—IN WHICH REGINALD REACHES A CONCLUSION.

AS REGINALD GREY is destined to prove the most active participant in the events of this story, it is proper that the reader should become better acquainted with him.

In age about twenty-five, he was of medium stature and of athletic build. His hair was brown with a tinge of red in it when the sun shone on it, and his hazel eyes, keen and searching in their expression, had in them at times a choleric look. His beard, when he wore it, which was seldom, was of a more pronounced reddish hue than his hair. In character he was determined and obstinate in pursuit of a purpose, especially when he deemed himself in the right; and, altogether, he was a young gentleman who had a very high opinion of his own dignity.

Rich, and possessed of a liberal education, he had studied law, and had been received at the Bar; but so far he had made no efforts to secure clients; and although removing from his ancestral home in South Carolina, he had selected New York as the scene of his future career as a lawyer, the day had not yet come, in his opinion, when he was to "settle down to the drudgery of work," as he termed it. In

the meantime he had devoted himself, since his graduation, to travel and observation. He had been to Europe several times, and once he had journeyed around the world.

In the preceding chapter mention has been made of the Marchesa di Lupo. He had met her in society six weeks, or two months, previous to the opening of this story. She was a woman of fascinating manners, the widow of a certain Marquis di Lupo, of Milan, and was traveling in the United States for pleasure. Before making Manuela's acquaintance he had paid her some attentions in a desultory sort of way; and in this way was it that he had confided the manuscript to her keeping.

When Reginald, after leaving Manuela, reflected on the abstraction of the manuscript—for thus he regarded it—by the marchesa, his disappointment at its loss was somewhat softened by the thought that if the document was valueless to him it was equally valueless to others into whose hands it might fall. But the indifference in the matter of the manuscript did not extend to his feelings with regard to the unceremonious manner in which the marchesa had disappeared, without even leaving a note for him informing him of her departure. His vanity was wounded by this neglect, especially as, during his acquaintance with her, he had flattered himself that he had aroused in her a certain tender feeling.

Like most young men of his age, Reginald was given to flirtation, and, like most young men, he not unfrequently was deceived in his own estimate of the effect of his attractions. His impulsive nature caused him to chafe under the reflection that his ignorance of the marchesa's present place of abode compelled him to remain inactive; for had he known where to find her, his first act would have been to seek her and demand the return of the manuscript. That done, and with a few melodramatic accessories thrown in for effect, he would have been content to leave her to work out her destiny.

On the day following his visit to Manuela a circumstance occurred which, while it threw some light on the marchesa's movements and on the question of his chances of regaining possession of the manuscript, also introduced into the course of events a new complication.

This circumstance was the receipt of two letters, written on the day previous—one addressed in the marchesa's handwriting, with which he was familiar, and the other in a writing which was unknown to him. Both letters were dated "New York, on board the Ville de Paris."

The marchesa's note contained these lines:

"MON CHER MONSIEUR GREY—I assure you that I have a great regret that I now remember, for the first time, that in parting from New York I have locked up your droll old letter in my writing-deak, which is at present in one of my trunks in the *cab* of the steamer on which I am about to leave for Europe. It is, therefore, impossible for me to have access to the trunk. The steamer departs on the instant. What a pity, my dear Reginald—you will pardon me for calling you by your poetic Christian name—that the moths would not permit to the old prisoner of the fortress of San Juan to tell where his diamonds and gold could be found! Alas! that you were so near one great fortune, and that now all is lost! *Vraiment!* I have much sympathy for you. Adieu, mon ami!"

"MARIETTA DI LUPO."

The other letter, which Reginald tore from the envelope with rather a hasty motion, the tone of the marchesa's note having incensed him, ran as follows:

"M. REGINALD GREY—Permit me to say to you that I feel myself offended at your endeavors to make yourself agreeable to Madame la Marchesa di Lupo when she was in this city. She amused herself with you, and you, poor innocent young man! you did not perceive it. I do not permit to any man the privilege of writing to Madame di Lupo, and you, Mr. Grey—you have written four letters to the marchesa since you have had the honor of her acquaintance. Know, sir, that that lady has told me all. Know, also, that she is to be my wife, and that, in pretending to aspire to her favor, you have insulted me. As I depart at once for my post in Milan, I cannot say to you, personally, what contempt

or not you will prove as good as your word. The sooner this business is settled, the better."

Whatever may have been the conclusion he had reached, and which was expressed in these emphatic words, Reginald evidently was resolved to act promptly on it.

He placed the two letters in his pocket, put on his hat, and left the room, going down-stairs into the street.

From his lodgings, walking briskly, he made his way toward Madison Square.

"Now," he said, "I must go and see what Manuela thinks of it. It seems to me that I can hear her say, 'You are right in pursuing this course.' Ah, there are few women in the world like her—so resolute, so truthful and so honest! And, then, as for beauty, I do not know a woman to compare to her. I wonder whether—"

Here he fell into a brown study, turned his gaze downwards, and abstractedly continued on his way until he reached the house of Manuela's aunt.

(To be continued.)

## TALKS ON TIMELY TOPICS.

### ILLUSTRATED INTERVIEWS WITH EMINENT PUBLIC MEN.

—No. 16.—

### INTERVIEW WITH M. DE LESSEPS.

#### The Chagres Canal.

THE corridor leading to the apartments of M. de Lesseps at the Windsor Hotel was crowded with bright, intellectual-looking, closely-cropped, nattily-booted foreigners, speaking every language under the sun; with speculative Americans, canal stock in their cent per cent glances; with well-dressed apoplectic menkind, invitations to dinner written upon their countenances; with superbly attired ladies bent upon visiting the wife of the eminent engineer; in fact, King Suez was holding a levee and his faithful subjects of all degrees were hieing unto the Presence Chamber. I had had the honor of meeting M. de Lesseps under the shadows of the Pyramids, again in Paris, and, yet again, in the Emerald Isle, at the Seven Churches, in the sweet County of Wicklow, where we sat, cheek-by-jowl, for a long Summer's day on the same side of an Irish jaunting-car. I found him on this, my present visit, not a whit changed. The same marvelously bright eye, the same earnest voice, the same sympathetic chuckle, personally magnetic as ever, erect, impulsive, and, if anything, younger.

M. de Lesseps was almost eclipsed by the enfolding forms of three of his children, Mathieu, Ismael and Consuelo, alias Totone, a tiny fascinatingress of seven. These children take you into their confidence at once. They tell you in French or English their likings and dislikes. They speak of their brothers and sisters in Paris—two sets of twins, by-the-by—and interest you in the highest possible way without your being aware of the fact. Mathieu is ten years of age, and Ismael nine. They are swarthy, black-eyed, lithe, and their raven hair is combed over their foreheads in front, and allowed to descend to their necks behind. Ismael has his mother's eyes. Totone is Madame de Lesseps in miniature. I was greeted right graciously by His Majesty of Suez, and after a delightful chat about the delightful chat on that outside car when he told me the romance of his marriage—*quel roman!*—we came to the burning question of the hour.

"I have come here to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth," he laughed. "I want people to question me in every possible way—to cross-examine and badger me. I have always heard it stated that Americans were fond of asking questions. They have a fine opportunity now if they wish to take advantage of it," and he laughed joyously.

"The very day after the Congress of Engineers asked me to take charge of the question, I sent in my acceptance. I felt all the responsibility, and I also felt that I should go on, and this, too, after the fashion of you Americans—right away! My work has now commenced, and, mark you, it is not work to be done for any particular nation—it is work to be done for all the peoples of the world."

"After accomplishing Suez, you will succeed in any enterprise."

"Didn't Suez look gloomy?"—with a most expressive gesture—"dark as Erebus. The most celebrated members of the Institution of Engineers, both in France and in England, pooh-poohed and absolutely laughed at me. I was a visionary, building a castle of shifting sand. I took the Nile into my confidence, and old Nile believed in me. We had no water, no houses, no shade or shelter; all, everything was barren, of no use, burnt sand, a great plain of sand. Well, a couple of thousand camels and well-organized gangs of men soon put things into shape. We dug our canal, we invented excavating instruments which will tell even better at Panama than at Suez. We built our harbor on piles in the Mediterranean; and the Suez Canal, see what a supreme success it has been."

"What is your plan for the Chagres Canal?"

"I will tell you. The route begins at Colon, and follows the valley of the River Chagres."

"Is not this valley subject to floods?"

"It is; and as these floods would prove awkward to navigation at certain seasons, we propose to erect reservoirs for the purpose of holding surplus water."

"It is in connection with these reservoirs that the dam so much spoken of is to be constructed?"

"Yes. There are three reservoirs in existence, however, that contain more water than this dam will be called upon to maintain—the great dam at St. Etienne, in France; the dam at La Gillyappe, in Belgium, and the dam at Alicante, in Spain. The dam at Alicante is three hundred years old, and it looks as though it would stand for ever. It will be as easy to erect a dam at Panama as at Alicante—ay, and a better one. It will be as easy to make deep cuttings and as easy to blast rocks. Besides, the climate is in our favor. I found the temperature moderate, not much over twenty-seven degrees centigrade, and in Summer, in Egypt, we had forty, and as high as fifty degrees. Panama, too, is extremely fertile—it is a botanical garden. The place is full of game, upon which the workmen could subsist, and the supply is the first question with an army, whether of navvies or of soldiers."

"A close approximation of the cost was laid before the Paris Conference, M. de Lesseps?"

"This is the estimate of cost that has been adopted at the Paris Congress:

Excavations (sidings included) above water:	Francs.
Earth, 27,350,000 c. m., at 2.50 francs...	68,760,000
Rock of mean hardness, 825,000 c. m., at 7 francs.....	5,775,000
Hard rocks, 27,734,000 c. m., at 12 francs	332,808,000
Excavations of rocks, where pumping is necessary, 6,409,000 c. m., at 18 francs	115,362,000

	Francs.
Dredging and excavating under water: Mud and alluvial soil, 12,005,000 c. m., at 2.50 francs.....	30,500,000
Hard soil capable of being dredged 300,000 c. m., at 12 francs.....	3,600,000
Excavation of rocks under water, 377,000 c. m., at 35 francs.....	13,195,000
Dam of Gamboas; length, 1,600 m., maximum height, 40 m. ....	100,000,000
Channels for the regulated flow of the Chagres and for the Obispo and Trinidadi rivers.....	75,000,000
Tide-lock for the Pacific side.....	12,000,000
Breakwater in the Bay of Limon.....	10,000,000
Total.....	76,700,000
Add for contingencies.....	76,000,000
Total.....	843,000,000

I am induced, however, after most careful consideration, to fix the capital at 600,000,000 francs, or \$120,000,000."

"What is your estimate of the tonnage to pass through the canal annually?"

"My minimum estimate is six millions."

"What is your proposed tariff?"

"Three dollars per ton, or \$18,000,000. Others have arrived at a minimum of eight millions of tons, which, at \$3, would yield \$24,000,000."

"How do you propose to raise the money, and what proportion is to be raised in Europe, and what proportion in America?"

"One-quarter of the entire capital has to be paid up, according to the laws of France, before the company can be legally incorporated. Of the entire sum of \$120,000,000, one-half, or \$60,000,000, is to be taken up in the United States. The remainder will be obtained in Europe."

"Suppose the United States fails to take up \$60,000,000?"

"Well, anything left will be taken up in Europe."

"To what do you attribute the failure of last year in the raising of the money?"

"That was in November, and the failure is due to three distinct causes. Number one: The public were in comparative ignorance about the whole scheme; in fact, they had not been informed of what was proposed to be done, at what cost, and what results. Number two: It was alleged that this country was utterly opposed to the scheme, in fact, hostile to the project as then proposed; and, number three, the financial organs were hostile to us, as we had not extended to them the customary fees."

"You propose to complete the work in six years?"

"We do; but it could be done in five years. In fact, General Wright considers six years too long a period."

"You have secured neutrality for the canal, have you not, M. de Lesseps, from Colombia?"

"Absolute. The Articles provide for the most complete neutrality. In fact, this clause is in the verbiage of the Suez Canal clause."

"Do you consider that you have routed all opposition on the part of this country?"

"Not all. Despite the welcome which has been accorded me, and of which I will ever retain a pleasant remembrance, I do not conceal from myself that the opposition has not completely disappeared. Although it has appeared from the beginning under several forms, it seems to me that the real and dominant cause consisted in certain political fears that International complications might arise prejudicial to the just influence exercised by the great republic of the north over the other republics of the centre and of the south. These fears are gone the less real because they are chimerical, and it would be improper not to take due notice of them. It is for the purpose of doing something towards their removal that I have presented myself before the American public, to seek to convince them, first, that the Panama Canal will be constructed entirely as a private enterprise, without any governmental intervention, and that the canal, once finished, far from hurting the influence of the United States of the North, will, on the contrary, give it a greater importance through incalculable development of its commerce, of its navigation and of its intelligent industry."

After expressing his intense admiration of all that he had seen in New York, and his appreciation of the go-ahead character of the people of the United States, we strayed back to Egypt, France and Ireland.

#### The Russian Church in Japan.

THE Russian Church is, it appears, making many converts in Japan. According to the Moscow correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, the great influence which is now exercised in that country by the Russian mission is chiefly attributed to the universal respect with which its chief, Father Nicholas, is regarded in all parts of the country, even in distant regions where no European has hitherto set foot. Father Nicholas is thoroughly conversant with both the Japanese and Chinese languages, and he is supplied with ample funds by the Russian Government. The American bishops meet with much sympathy among the higher classes, but their influence is far inferior to that of the Russian missionaries in the country generally. As for the Roman Catholics, they are decidedly unpopular. The other day the people broke the windows in the house of one of their missionaries, who had interfered with too much zeal in the family affairs of a Japanese.

#### A Clever Operation.

A CURIOUS occurrence has lately taken place at the London (England) Gardens. One of the lions was observed to be in a state of great tribulation, rolling about, and trying to get something out of his mouth with his paws. Upon examining the animal to see what was the matter, Mr. Bartlett found that a great bone had become a fixture in the poor brute's mouth. The difficulty was to remove it, as the lion was in fearful temper. This was done by getting the lion into a "shifting den," where his face would not be very far from the bars. It was then ascertained that the object in the lion's mouth was the spongy, round bone—as big as a cricket-ball—which forms the hip-joint of the horse. The lion had had part of a haunch of horse for dinner, and in amusing himself with the bone first got his upper large canine tooth into the soft part of the bone, and biting on it, the corresponding canine tooth in the lower jaw came through so far into the bone that it nearly met with the point of the upper tooth; the jaw thus became fixed. The animal was thus prevented from taking food or water. Mr. Bartlett, with a great deal of tact and maneuvering, managed to get this bone out of the lion's mouth, and luckily he did so, as it was found that the long projecting portion of the bone was pressing hard upon the lion's tongue. This is the third clever operation in dentistry that Mr. Bartlett has performed—first, removing a big tooth from the hippopotamus; second, operating on the base of the tusk of the big elephant; third, taking a horse's leg bone out of the lion's mouth.

#### A Physician's Mistake.

DR. CLÉMENTEAU, the eminent Parisian physician, is also a member of the French Legislature. He is a brisk and busy man, keenly cognizant of the fact that "time is money," and, the other day, while he was in attendance at his Montmartre consulting-room, two men simultaneously solicited an interview with him for the purpose of taking his

advice. One of them, admitted to his presence, and asked, "What was the matter with him?" complained of a pain in his chest, whereupon he was ordered to take off his shirt, and Dr. Clémenteaus subjected him to a careful examination. Before the doctor, however, sat down to write his prescription, he rang the bell and ordered his servant to show the other patient into the consulting-room. As the latter entered the doorway, Dr. Clémenteaus, without looking up from the desk at which he was writing, said to him, "Just undress yourself, too, if you will be so good. We shall save time by your doing so." Without a moment's hesitation, the second visitor proceeded to take off his clothes, and, by the time the doctor had finished writing his receipt, taken his fee, and dismissed the preceding patient, was stripped to the waist ready for inspection. Turning toward him, the doctor observed, "You are also suffering from pain in the chest, are you not?" "Well, no, doctor," the man replied. "I have called upon you to beg that you will recommend me to the Government for a place in the Post Office."

#### PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

##### A New Year's Day Picnic in Australia.

This sketch illustrates one of the numerous and pretty scenes that may be witnessed in the large cities like Sydney and Melbourne during the holiday season. It conveys the idea of bustle and animation, the delight of the youngsters in anticipation of a pleasant outing, and the calmer serenity of the mature members of the party. It is, in a word, the picture of an occasion of which we never tire, and which we may soon be able to enjoy again.

##### Maori Tangi, or Wake.

The proceedings which take place at a Maori Tangi, as depicted by our New Zealand artist, strongly resemble those of a Celtic wake. The body of the deceased, whose death is lamented, is laid out, decorated with feathers. Two of the relatives sit on either side of the bier, gently fanning away the flies with feather fans. The lamentable howls of the "keeners" complete the resemblance to a wake.

##### Nihilists in St. Petersburg.

Two St. Petersburg sketches give some idea of the scenes that may be witnessed in the heart of Russia. Our illustrations show the reception met by the Russian gendarmes on their breaking into a suspected house, No. 9 Sapermajja (Sapper Street), at 2 A. M. on the 30th of January. The sight that met them after receiving and returning a volley of firearms showed the value of the domiciliary visit. It was the office of the National *Wili*, Nihilist paper, with library, type, press and an edition ready to issue. The Nihilists fought desperately; one of them, Deutsch, an old army officer, and a great Nihilist leader, finding escape hopeless, blew out his brains; the rest were captured. The other illustration shows the prisoners carried off in the Black Maria, each one with a gendarme facing him with sabre drawn, the whole *cortege* surrounded by Cossacks to prevent a rescue.

##### Yakoob Khan on his Way to India.

On December 1st, Yakoob Khan, the ex Amur of Cabul, set out from the British camp at Sherur for India, being strongly escorted throughout his journey in the event of any attempt at rescue being made by any of the tribes through whose territory the troops had to pass. The road between Jugguluk and Jumrood was guarded by some 11,000 men. Yakoob Khan traveled throughout on horseback, with an officer on each side of him, and appeared quite pleased at the prospect of visiting India even as a state prisoner. He is a tall, wiry, gaunt, youthful man, of aquiline features, and speaks English very well, considering the little intercourse he has had with the British officers.

##### Fox-hunting in Mustang.

Mustang is a large town situated in the Khan of Khela's dominions, some thirty miles to the northwest of the Bolan Pass. Round it are extensive tracts of sandy ground, covered with stunted shrubs and bushes, in which foxes are plentiful. A day for a hunt having been arranged, the Jemadar, a native official, collects from the neighboring villages a number of beaters who bring their dogs with them. The Jemadar takes the lead to the hunting ground, where the hunters are formed in a line. As soon as the leader spies a fox, he gives a shout, and the entire party, men and dogs, dash away after the fleet creature. When the object of pursuit is run to ground, or gains a hole, the line is re-formed for a chase after another.

##### An Old Dance in a New Country.

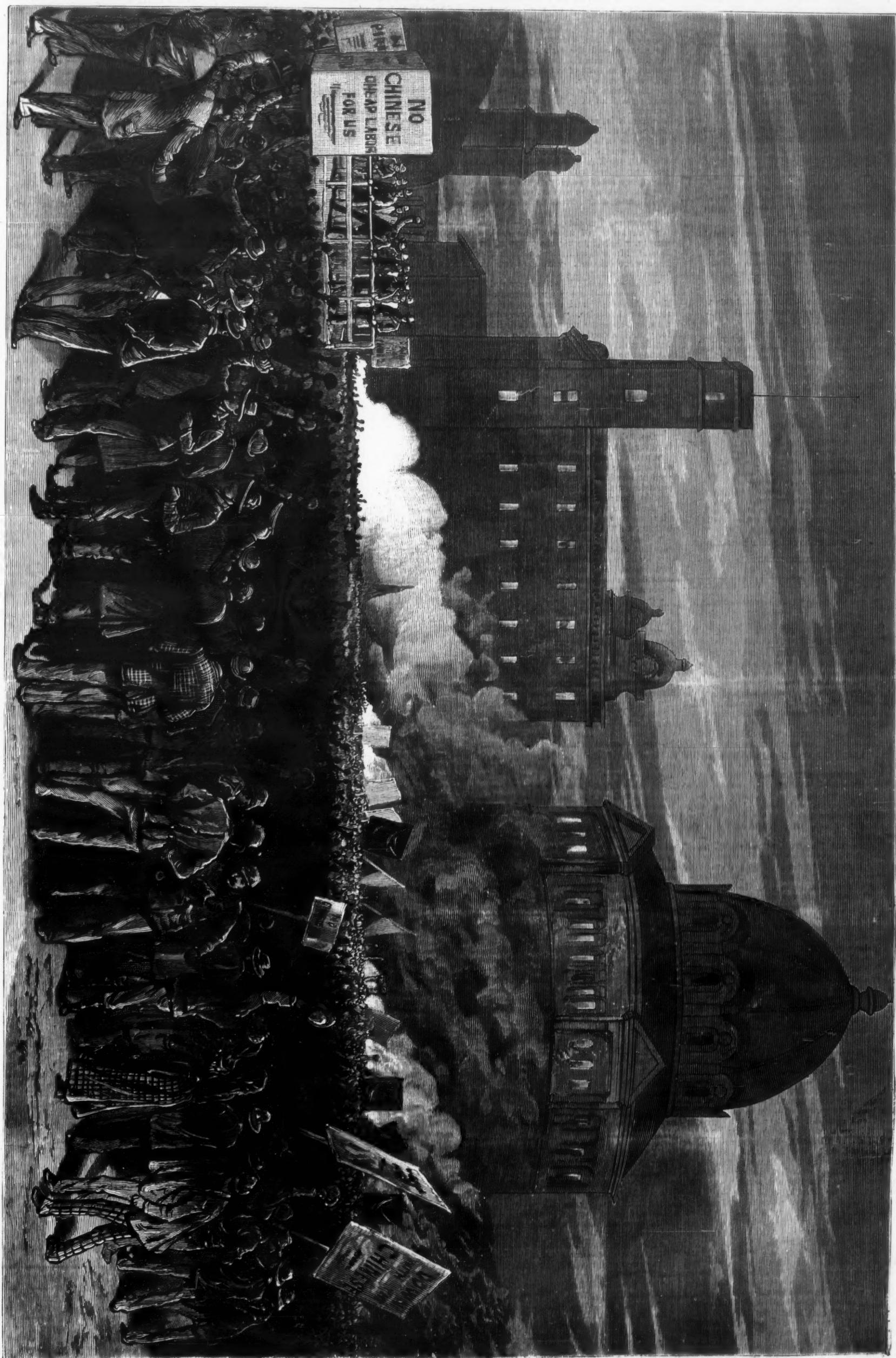
One of the most successful of the entertainments given by Lord Lotius on his arrival at Sydney, as Governor of New South Wales, was a *soirée* and ball on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition. The pretty ballroom and reception-hall at Government House were thronged with perhaps the most brilliant assembly Sydney has ever seen. The Governors of South Australia and Tasmania and suites, the representatives of the many European nations at the Exhibition, also several distinguished guests from all parts of the great Australian world, were present. The youth and beauty of New South Wales made the rooms brilliant with the latest modes from London and Paris. So perfect were they in costume and pretty in face and figure, that a stranger could scarcely realize that he was fourteen thousand miles away from the European centre of fashion. The bands of the war-ships *Wolverine* and the *Bismarck* played the latest things in waltzes, etc. Towards the end of the entertainment, Commodore Wilson, the most popular of Her Majesty's officers at that station, especially at a dance, started dear old "Sir Roger de Coverley" out of compliment to the Motherland; and never was this old romp more spiritedly or energetically gone through than by the gallant brothers and charming sisters of the new country.

##### Mandalay, Burmah.

Any person who has seen the Schway-ta-Choung, a dirty stagnant back-flow which runs past the place where the British Residency used to stand, on a morning or on a sultry evening, would not be surprised to learn that Mandalay is one of the chosen abodes for cholera, small-pox, and virulent fevers. Eastward from this long creek, suburban Mandalay extends up to the city wall, of which we give two views. The moat is at least a hundred feet broad, and is covered with lotuses. The wall, which is composed of dull red brick, is elegantly crested in a wavy design, and at intervals there are small look-out houses, adorned with the serrated ridges, the many roofs, and the elaborate carvings which are characteristic of Burmese palaces and kyonas. No boats but those belonging to the King are permitted to float in the moat. Urban Mandalay, when looked down upon from a height, presents a scene filled with sharply adorned palaces and monasteries, and regularly laid out streets, bordered by the usual kind of ordinary Burmese residences. Within the wall at the most there are six other walls, and the exact centre of the city is occupied by the royal palace, where King Theebaw and the two white elephants reside. The atrocities which signalized the commencement



NO. 16.—INTERVIEW OF OUR ARTISTIC CORRESPONDENT WITH M. DE LESSIPS—THE CONSTRUCTOR OF THE SUZ CANAL SURROUNDED BY HIS FAMILY IN THE WINDSOR HOTEL, NEW YORK.  
ILLUSTRATED INTERVIEWS WITH EMINENT PUBLIC MEN ON LEADING TOPICS OF THE DAY.—SEE PAGE 39.



CALIFORNIA.—THE CHINESE AGITATION IN SAN FRANCISCO—A MEETING OF THE WORKMEN'S PARTY ON THE SAND LOTS.—From a sketch by H. A. RODGERS.—See page 57.

## FRANK LESLIE'S "VACANT CHAIR."

*Lines Suggested by the Engraving in the ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER of February 7th.*

**I**S there a home in this fair land  
Where stands no "Vacant Chair"?  
Mayhap, ye say, "There was a time—  
So brief, alas! yet still a time"—  
When no such thing was there.  
But now, ah! bitter tears attest  
How vain the idle boast;  
"No fledgling flown from this dear nest";  
"No 'elder' gathered to his rest";  
"No darling loved but lost."

"A Vacant Chair." The thought to me  
Hath much of tender grace.  
Vacant? how? where? gone out to sea?  
Discarded? dead? or wandering free?  
Yet none to fill the place?  
"A Vacant Chair" means some one gone—  
Ay, gone! Ah, woe is me!  
And some heart left to mourn alone,  
To break, or harden into stone  
In its dumb agony.

"Our Vacant Chair." Our sad eyes dwell  
On it with tenderness.  
The form we knew and loved so well  
Hath gone for aye! and sooth to tell,  
No more our eyes shall bless.  
Henceforth it is a sacred thing:  
Stop! leave it gently there,  
Though but an old, ungrateful thing,  
Such tender memories round it cling.  
It is our Vacant Chair.

"That Vacant Chair." How many eyes,  
Like mine, have rested there?  
At first, in sorrowful surprise,  
Till slowly gathering tears arise  
To mourn that Vacant Chair.  
We thus incredulously gaze  
Upon that sacred spot,  
And feel that awe and dumb amaze  
We feel when vacant place betrays  
That some loved one is not.

From north to south, from strand to strand,  
We love and mourn for thee;  
In every home throughout the land,  
In every heart shall ever stand  
"A Vacant Chair" for thee,  
Frank Leslie! Dear familiar name,  
By sorrow made more dear;  
Thy many friends for thee shall claim  
Mayhap a richer meed of fame  
Than this—a woman's tear.

MRS. SALLIE C. BALLARD MAYNARD.

## THE HIDDEN WITNESS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HUSBAND OF MINE."

## CHAPTER XI.—THE STORY TOLD TO SYLVE.

**F**LIX FORESTER came down to breakfast one morning looking so worn and haggard that his mother could do little else than watch his face with eager eyes all through breakfast.

"My dear," she said, when all had left the room but herself and her son, "let me feel your head." He laughed with assumed lightness.

"Are you afraid of the fever?" he asked.  
"It is so prevalent and so dangerous—yes," was her reply. "And yet your forehead is cool."

"My rest was broken—there was a cry of fire in the night; the dogs barked till their throats must have ached. I noticed you kept your eyes on me all meantime. What an anxious little woman it is!"

"Because I have only you, Flix," was the low answer.

"Believe me I appreciate your kindness," he said, his own voice lowered. "I don't laugh at what I might consider your over-anxiety on account of your big boy, now. By-the-way, what a change has taken place in Miss Eve's countenance? She is very lovely."

"Very. I could have wished—but there, I won't vex you. How very sweet and womanly she is!—just my ideal of a perfect character. If poor Sylvie—"

"My dear mother, don't, please, make it your business to slander 'poor Sylvie,' as you call her. Your opinions about her seem to have undergone a change of late. Sylvie is herself. Pray consider that we each of us have an individuality of our own."

The astonishment manifested by his little mother was so well simulated that Flix continued, turning to the fireplace and winding up his watch so violently that she feared for the spring.

"You are very likely to have her off your hands soon;" and, putting up his watch, he left the room hurriedly.

"Confound him!" he muttered, as he entered his study and paced up and down, his face in a glow, looking forward with gloomy contracted brows and troubled eyes. "And I dare say the girl loves him. He has spoken to her and she did not repulse him. No, of course not—why should she? The fellow is young and handsome, confound him!" and he struck the floor venomously with his heel. "Well, the form must be gone through with. My pride will bear me up, though. I did hope—" His voice broke. He went over to the mantelpiece and leaned his head on his hand. "I have been a fool!" he muttered. "I do believe I have loved her ever since she asked to black my shoes"; and he laughed feebly. "But come, since it must be done, it must, and here is the place and now is the time." He stirred the fire in the open grate till it seemed to sing as it glowed, drew up a crimson armchair, placed a hassock on the white lamb's-wool mat, and then rang the bell. A servant came.

"Is Miss Sylvie at home?" he asked.  
"She is in her room, sir," was the answer.  
"Tell her I wish to see her at once if she is at liberty."

Sylvie tried to look demure and a little shy

as she entered the library, but her heart failed her, and she walked in as quiet and apparently calm and rosy as if she did not feel like a culprit conscious of some great offense. How pleasant the fire looked, and the dark polished wood of the fine old library, and the richly bound books shining in all their varied brightness, and the soft, thick carpet, over which the light of burning sea-coal, quite as beautiful as that of hickory, cast a glowing and vivid radiance.

"How nice the fire feels!" said Sylvie, making a feint of holding her hands out for warmth.

"Yes, it is, rather," replied Flix, absentmindedly, and with no idea of coherence, not noticing that Sylvie smiled and blushed.

"You wanted to see me about something," she said, for Flix stood leaning his elbow on the mantelpiece, looking down upon her, and the silence was becoming oppressive.

"Yes. Have you no idea what it may be?" She looked down, blushing, and sighing unconsciously.

"I suppose I might guess—if—"

"You know, of course," he said, almost sternly. "Mr. Vintresse has proposed for your hand." She was still silent, though neck and brow were crimson. "He said you sent him to me."

"What else could I do?" murmured Sylvie.

"Of course—I am your guardian—it was the right thing;" and there was a ring of bitterness in his voice. "He is a very handsome man, and on some accounts a desirable match for you. He, doubtless, expects to be wealthy, but I am afraid his hopes in that direction are destined to failure. Still, if you love him—after all, that is the main point"—his voice shook a little—"you will not mind that he is not a rich man, will you? He says he can earn an honorable living and take good care of you."

"And did you give your consent?" asked Sylvie, in low voice.

"No, I did not give my consent; I think it is never best to be in a hurry about matters that pertain to the welfare of a human life. I did not give my consent because—because—well, it is of no consequence why—that is—I must know first whether you love him. If you do, that is sufficient."

"And you will be glad to be rid of so unpleasant a responsibility," she murmured, bending a little lower, a quiver in her voice.

"What right have you to assume that I consider it as such?" he asked, indignantly.

"We have never been the best of friends, you know," she said, tremulously, "and I caused you so much trouble. It would be curious if you were not glad to be rid of me."

"Curious!" he repeated, walking a few steps and coming slowly back; "it would be something more than curious if I should."

"You have done everything for my comfort; don't think I forget that," she went on, the tears dropping slowly from her lashes; "and if I have not seemed grateful, it is because the early loneliness and isolation of my life have made me different from others who have had superior advantages."

"The question is—and the voice was hoarse with feeling—"are you very fond of this man?—do you love him sufficiently to become his wife? If so, there is an end of it—he has my sanction, and you—my blessing."

"And if I said No," murmured Sylvie, timidly, "should I be a burden? Would you consider me—that is, might I not still live on here, now that Eve's circumstances are changed, and she is going to leave Forester House?"

"Sylvie," he said, with a gasp, "does that mean that you don't care for him?"

"Because I have felt before now that I was an annoyance, and it is very hard for you, in your own house—I mean that there are elements of discord," she went on, growing incoherent, "and I fancy Mr. Vintresse likes me very much, and I dare say, in time, I should get to like him—no, not very much, I can't say that—still I should be independent, I should not run the risk of troubling you. I—"

"Sylvie!" She started; he was leaning on the chair-back, his hand just touched her shoulder, and there was something almost awful in the deep tones of his voice. "Don't repeat those words; don't speak of being an annoyance and a trouble. Listen, for I am going to tell you something which no other woman has ever heard from my lips—which no other woman ever shall hear. I do not think you perfect by any means. I know your faults, as you perhaps know mine. For some time I have been in possession of a secret which may not interest you. It is this—that no living being will ever hold that place in my heart which you hold at this moment and have held for years. I never knew what love was till I saw you—I never cared to know, for I am not a man of quick impulses or passions. I hope this is not treason to poor Vintresse, though it may be very disagreeable to you. Even if I cannot take his place as a lover, and I do not for a moment flatter myself that I can, I beg you will not marry him unless you love him. It would be too cruel, and you must never consider yourself a burden here. My mother's very heart strings are wound about you. Stay here till some one comes more worthy of your heart than I; I shall not be in your way, for my business calls me to be absent often—"

"Flix—Mr. Forester!" He paused on the instant, there was such absolute pain conveyed in the tones of her voice. She slowly rose and faced him.

"Oh, what shall I say?" she exclaimed, her hands coming together, appealingly.

"Accept the conditions," he responded; "never hint again as long as you live that you may be an incumbrance."

"But that is not what I mean," and her face, red to the roots of her hair, fell into the clasped hands. All suddenly a light seemed

to break in upon him. He bent over and tried to unclose the hands from the blushing face.

"I said I was not a romantic or a passionate man," he began again; "but at this moment I am a curious one. Great heaven! if I might but interpret these signs as my heart longs to do! Sylvie, you—do not hate me. Is it possible that you can love me?"

"I don't know when I have not loved you," she said, with a sob. Then with something that sounded between laughing and crying, "I loved your picture when I was at the old Windmill Heights school," and whatever else was said was whispered in the arms that held her close, close—and by lips that were very near his lips.

"Now, what if I were to say," he exclaimed, when he had released her, "that you are not Sylvie de Latude at all—that there is no fortune coming to you."

"I don't remember that I have ever seen you," said De Neal, searching his recollection.

"Not to know me, I am quite sure. But your real name is not De Neal—it is De Latude."

"Yes; I have just told you that," said the other.

"And Miss Sylvie de Latude is your daughter. You are ready to swear that?"

"I am ready to swear that."

"Perhaps you would also like to know where I first heard your voice," continued Forester, while Vintresse listened with some interest.

"It does not matter; however, I am willing to listen," said the man, somewhat surprised.

Forester fixed his keen, witness-reading eyes on De Neal.

"I have never forgotten the date," he said.

"It was on the 23d of June."

"Th—the 23d," muttered the other, looking forward helplessly.

"Yes; you may remember you took supper at a small inn on the country road to H—, in Virginia. I might assist your memory by adding that Ben Lake, a well-known dealer in jewelry and fancy goods, took tea at the same place—he never did again."

The man before him said not a word, but continued his fixed stare at Flix. Vintresse, on the contrary, grew as pale as ashes, started forward, apparently dead, as she thought, killed by the blow. You were buried, and on the same night rescued from the clutches of death by a trio of country students. These you had no difficulty in pledging to secrecy, because they knew that the penalty for violating private graves in that part of the country was a terrible one. You escaped and led a strange, lawless life, gaming and reporting in another part of the country. Finally, you met with this peddler on the 23d of June. You accompanied him on the road. You sat down on a broken stone fence in the moonlight; the time might have been between nine and ten. You told him this history that I have been repeating to you, and then and there—"

"Hold!" cried De Latude, both hands outspread, his face white and livid, the scar from lip to eye purple, and having the appearance of a freshly bleeding wound. "It is false as hell!"

"And then and there you murdered him!" continued Forester, remorslessly. Latude fell forward all in a heap, with blazing eyes and laboring breath. Vintresse had risen and retreated backwards, his face a picture of horror.

"Long before this," continued Forester, his voice unchanged, "you had prevailed upon the nurse of an infant daughter of Colonel Lewin, by bribes and threats and false reasons, to exchange her charge for your own child, so that really the young lady I have had under my charge is not your daughter, but the child of an honorable Virginia gentleman, thank God!"

"Vintresse, will you stand by and see me traduced?" cried De Neal, his face distorted with every diabolical passion. The young man was quite silent. This charge was the clew and the key to many strange vagaries in De Neal's career which he never before understood. There was such an air of truth and conviction rightly placed in all Forester did and said, that he was forced to believe.

"Mr. De Latude," said Flix Forester, "I could have you this moment arrested for the murder of Ben Lake; but for the sake of your innocent, unoffending daughter, I give you twenty-four hours in which to leave the city. I have no personal animosity in this matter, though the second time I heard your voice and thought of that fiendish deed, I hated you and could have branded you with infamy. You had better not speak; denial will do you no good. I was lying directly behind you, thrown from my horse, helpless and speechless, but with all my other faculties perfect.

Great God, what a night it was! And now our conference is ended. You know what is before you. I will bid you good-day. You, Mr. Vintresse, will be kind enough to remain a few moments."

"You give me twenty-four hours, do you?" asked De Neal, in a tone of bravado, rising. "It will take less time than that to get out of your clutches. I don't say what I shall do, but I do say that you shall answer for this before many days. For I distinctly tell you I deny everything," and with that audacious falsehood on his lips he strode from the room.

"Oh, this is too terrible!" cried Vintresse, in agonized accents.

"I am very sorry for you, Mr. Vintresse," said Flix, much moved.

"And I have been the intimate companion of that man, who murdered the best friend I ever had in my life, the father of—!" He paused, shutting his lips desperately.

"Your friend!—what, the peddler?" ejaculated Flix.

"My friend, an honest, high-hearted, generous fellow, open-handed and as good a man as ever lived. Yes, he aided my poor mother when she was left utterly penniless; he did

everything for me till I came into my sixteenth year. And Lilly—little Lilly! Oh, Mr. Forester, I despise myself! I, too, have acted a traitorous part. I—no, no, I cannot see Miss Sylve."

"It is not Miss Sylve who wishes to see you," said Mr. Forester, smiling, "it is Miss Eve Lewin."

"I know—I cannot—I, of course, give up all hope of her hand. I could not marry her now if I were free to do so. No, no! Let me earn back a portion of my old self-respect, and I will search for that poor child—sweet, winsome—Pardon me, Mr. Forester, I scarcely know what I am saying."

"I would still advise you to see Miss Eve," said Flix.

"For one moment, then, to tell her she is free."

Salome, Sylve and the fragile little New England flower, Lilly Lake, sat together in the bay-window of the breakfast room. They had been talking of old times. Suddenly the door opened, and young Vintresse entered. One look, one wild upfling of the hands, one shriek of mortal fear, or pleasure—which?—and Lilly flew down the long room and fell a senseless burden into the outstretched arms of Vintresse, who held her like an automaton while he cast bewildered glances about him.

"Mr. Vintresse, lay her on the sofa," said Sylve, coming forward. "Sweet little creature! Do you know I have suspected this for a long time?" as she stood over the helpless Lilly, chafing her hands. "Oh, Mr. Vintresse, if you have ever loved this pure little angel, you can never be pleased with any one less fair."

He knelt by the side of the couch, and the first face she saw as she came out of that joy-swoon was that of one she had mourned so constantly and given up long before as dead, or utterly lost to her.

Vintresse did not return to the hotel. He stood up at the wedding that night, pairing off with Lilly, whose beauty was something almost unearthly, her happiness was so complete. As for Mrs. Forester, she asked for nothing more to fill her cup of joy than the declaration made to her by Flix, that there would soon be another wedding, and she should have Sylve—the names were not yet changed, remember—for a daughter, after all.

"The wedding shall be grander than this one, Flix," she said, kissing him. "We will have all the world here."

Early the next day Flix received the following note:

"DEAR MR. FORESTER—On my return last night to the hotel I found Mr. De Neal's room-door locked. Thinking he did not want to be disturbed, and as it is a custom of his at times, I retired. This morning I waited for him till nine. We found no indication of his having risen; and, finally, the door was burst open. It was as I had feared. He was not asleep, but dead, probably by his own hand. That will shortly be decided, as the body is under examination now. On the table at his side was a note directed to me. It contained only these words:

"DEAR VINT—It is all true. I had a presentiment of how it would end. I cannot even say God have mercy on my soul. Say it for me, will you? Believe that you were the only person beside your mother that I ever loved in all the wide world. Farewell for ever."

"DE LATUDE."

Aunt Desire, after her mind was unb burdened of the secret she had guarded so long, began to improve in health. She lived to see her darling a happy wife and mother; and her lot was an enviable one in that splendid home. Nothing was ever breathed into her sensitive ear about the father whose career had been so infamous. The property that came into her possession, after all proper proofs were attained, was used for the benefit of others as well as for herself. Nurse Dee could never feel towards the real Eve the love she had delighted to bestow on the false one; but Sylve, in her beautiful home, found the almost adoring affection of husband and mother all that her heart could wish.

THE END.

#### REV. GEORGE G. MULLINS, U. S. A.

THE subject of education in our army is one which has for some years past attracted the attention of the superior officers. They recognize that a well-informed soldier fights better, is more amenable to discipline and in every way better and more useful than an ignorant or brutish one. Recently the subject has taken a well-defined shape, and schools have been organized wherever there is an army post. In time of war, of course, this cannot be done, but in peace, when the soldiers remain for long periods at one post or encampment, the project becomes not only practicable but easy. It having been decided to establish a system of general supervision over the schools, Special Order, No. 34 of the War Department, directed Chaplain George G. Mullins, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to report to General McCook for duty as assistant in charge of education in the army, with station at St. Louis, Mo. Chaplain Mullins has been detailed on account of his special fitness for the work, and it is believed by those who know him that he will render service of great value in his new field. He is still a young man, but has much experience as an educator. He was ordained as a minister when but a boy, having been one of the youngest persons ever graduated from the Kentucky University. He has been an enthusiastic worker in educating the troops in the Department of Texas for the past five years, and has a good name in the army. He is a Kentuckian by birth and of Scotch-English descent, with the fair hair and blue eyes of his English, and the pertinacity and good sense of his Scotch, ancestors. During his experience in Texas he worked hard in the effort to arouse the ambition of the troops there to get at least an elementary education, and he devised an especial method of instruction adapted to the peculiar wants and necessities of soldiers. A great enthusiasm was aroused, and the results were exceedingly gratifying. Chaplain Mullins' new mission is to see that schools are established in every post, garrison and permanent encampment; provide that a uniform system of instruction be adopted; open reading-rooms and post libraries,

and see that they are kept well supplied with reading matter, and have a general supervision of the entire system of education in the army.

#### OPENING OF THE SECOND AVENUE "L" RAILROAD.

THE Second Avenue line of the Manhattan Elevated Railway and the branch from Chatham Square to the City Hall were opened for travel on Monday, March 1st. The Second Avenue road, for the present, will be operated only to Sixty-fifth Street, and none of the stations along the line are completed. The ticket-sellers sat in temporary pine boxes, resembling the boxes which ornament the street corners on election day. The platforms were crowded with carpenters and other workmen engaged in constructing the stations. At Chatham Square an arrangement was effected to obviate the necessity of the crossing of the two tracks. The Second Avenue cars pass down the old Third Avenue track to the South Ferry, while the Third Avenue coaches are taken directly to the City Hall. A high bridge connects the two stations, and over this bridge passengers who wish to be transferred can pass without giving up their tickets. A Third Avenue passenger, wishing to go to the South Ferry, leaves the car at Chatham Square, crosses the bridge, and takes the Second Avenue down train; while a Second Avenue passenger, desiring to reach the City Hall, is transferred in the same manner to the Third Avenue line. This system practically abolishes the danger of collision, except among the passengers themselves on the narrow stairways leading to the bridge.

The stations now in operation on this line are at Sixty-fifth, Fifty-fourth, Forty-second, Twenty-third, Fourteenth, Eighth, First, Livingston, Grand and Canal streets, Chatham Square, Franklin Square, Fulton Street, Hanover Square and the South Ferry. A large force of workmen are employed along the line, and the arrangements for comfort and rapid transit are being completed as fast as practicable.

#### THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

THE Old Capitol Prison, at Washington, D. C., has in its time played many parts—from a Senate chamber to a boarding-house, from a prison to a palatial residence. Formerly the temporary Capitol it is now a handsome and imposing building, occupied by three of the leading families of Washington society. After the burning of the Capitol by the English, this temporary substitute was erected in 1814, at the time when Henry Clay was Speaker of the House. The building was next converted into a boarding-house, and Calhoun died in that portion of it which was formerly used as the House of Representatives. We now find it a prison, and the annals of the war recall the long list of eminent state prisoners confined within its walls. Here Mrs. Surratt awaited her trial, and many others paid the penalty of treason. But years have cycled into eternity, making war but a memory, peace the reality. The elegant homes of Judge Advocate General Dunn, Judge Field and ex-Governor Lowe form another Trinity of human greatness found within the historic walls of this building of checkered career, presenting a delightful contrast between "now and then."

Of the many eminent names recorded in the prison ledger for political offences stands Mrs. Rose Greenhow, widow of Dr. Robert Greenhow, and aunt of Mrs. Stephen A. Douglass, who, after eighteen months' imprisonment with her little daughter in the Old Capitol, was sent to Richmond, and, subsequently, by the Confederates, to Europe as "special envoy." That the Old Capitol Prison may long continue in its present condition should be the wish of all who love not the "shiftings of rugged blasts."

#### A Jewess Faithful to her Race.

A JEWESS, who has been always actively and intelligently devoted to the interests of her people, died recently in France in extreme old age. This celebrated lady was the wife of Isaac Adolphe Crémieux, to whom she was married in 1837. She influenced her husband, who was a lawyer, to defend the cause of the Hebrews in Turkey and Asia Minor. In 1840 she accompanied her husband to Egypt, and obtained the acquittal of certain Jews of Damascus, who were accused of assassinating a Catholic priest and dipping their unleavened bread in his blood. When her husband entered Parliament in 1842 it was generally believed that she influenced him in his crusade against Guizot. In 1848 it was also believed to be by her impulse, that her husband went to the Tuilleries to warn the royal family of their danger, and to assist them in their flight. Crémieux was soon afterwards elected Minister of Justice, and in that office introduced the Bill for the re-establishment of divorce. The unpopularity of this action brought both husband and wife into most unwelcome notoriety. They were lampooned in the newspapers and pictured multitudinously in the most frightful caricatures, where the husband was presented as hideously ugly and the wife as the typical strong-minded blue-stocking of that epoch. After his imprisonment by Louis Napoleon, Crémieux retired to private life, and, with his wife, was about forgotten until he resumed his seat in the Chamber of Deputies in 1869. He immediately began to agitate the question of the naturalization of the Jews of Algiers, and the world of Paris again ascribed his worth to the influence and devotion of this faithful Jewess. In 1870 Crémieux made his famous appeal to the women of France in behalf of the suffering soldiers in their armies, and his wife, feeble from old age, set a worthy example by going in person from house to house, asking for aid, until she had collected half a million of francs for the French prisoners of Germany. This was the last public act of the life of devotion which has just closed in peace and honor in extreme old age.

#### The Bulgarian Parliament.

IN a recent number of the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, some interesting details are given on the present position of Bulgaria. Of the session of the Bulgarian Parliament for November and December it says: "The Assembly at Sophia contains very few intelligent heads; even from among the mass of half-educated there are scarcely twelve persons who are the least capable of expressing an opinion on a Bill, or, indeed, on any serious subject which requires some intelligence and ripe judgment. All the rest were boors, who in the sittings partly gave utterance to wretched nonsense as the 'Volvo Debo Zeko,' partly slept, and outside the Assembly saved fourteen out of the fifteen francs daily allowance for onions and bread, in order to add to their household wealth by the purchase of oxen, etc. Besides these are fifteen Turkish Deputies from the east of the country, who do not understand Bulgarian, and who sit like statues, unconcerned with what is going on. These Turks also make a fine thing out of their allowance. One of these (Osman Efendi, of Teslik), attends his colleagues as servant, and earns daily a few francs in addition to his 15 francs. Every morning and evening this bright specimen of a Parliamentarian could be seen with large water-cans and bundles of wood, in white turban and dirty burroose, wandering through the streets of the Bulgarian capital—a representative of the people!" There was nothing like a regular debate. Each spoke as often as he wished, sometimes 30 times in a sitting. Unpopular speakers were simply howled down, and the wishes

of the Ministers and other disliked individuals, summarily annulled. By a bare majority of voices were certain of the chief Opposition shouters, who had not attained the regulation 30 years of age, declared to be of that age, and thus the chamber was in a position, unconcerned before the whole of Europe, to decree the greatest nonsense by a simple majority of voices. After the foolish and thoroughly fruitless session had cost the improvised country 120,000 francs, the Assembly was dissolved, and "many of the country Deputies were compelled to wander home on foot, since they had lost all their allowance at cards, and they had all too surely counted on the continuation of the golden time till Christmas."

#### A California Gold Story.

THE most singular manner of being struck with a fortune in prospecting occurred above Spring Gulch, recently. Mr. Snow, late of San Francisco, now prospecting in the vicinity of Sonora for other parties, was out on a quartz hunt with Dr. Drake, of San Francisco. They were returning home, it being stormy, when Snow (who was riding a horse belonging to John Neale, of the Spring Gulch Mine), along the trail, was suddenly missed by his companion. Snow's horse had slipped off the bluff, and down he went at an angle of 45 degrees, horse, rider, and rifle (which he gripped firmly in his hand), rolling over and over in the snow, until he brought up against a mass of stone standing up out of the snow, its top covered with moss. He was not hurt, as the cold, soft cushion had saved his bones from the hard ground beneath. Scrambling up against the rock, he noticed that it was a quartz ledge, and that where the horse had accidentally kicked off the moss something glittered. His eyes "bulged" out, but he did not stop to brush them off, his hands were too busy clawing off the moss. Darkness coming on, he had only time to break off a few specimens, which are filled with pure ore. One small piece, exhibited in Sonora, was estimated to be three-quarters gold. Tons of it are apparently still awaiting its owner. Snow says the vein is about 30 feet thick, and in his impulsive generosity he gave away several shares of his vein soon after. He told us that he "would not look at \$25,000 for his interest." It is, without doubt, the richest mass of quartz ever discovered in that county, except the Divollo bonanza, recently opened in Sonora. Of course, he told us to keep it out of the paper; but that caution we find to be getting monotonous. Mr. Snow is very well known in San Francisco as an actor of merit, and a gentleman well deserving the good fortune he has "tumbled to." Some men are born rich, others have riches thrust upon them, but Mr. Snow has drifted through air and snow, right slap up against a pile of richness that would make old Rothschild's keen eyes turn green with envy.

#### SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

An International Exhibition of plants and flowers will be held at Wiesbaden during the approaching Summer.

Professor Conrad, of the Arkansas Industrial University, is attempting to make for it a complete collection of the minerals of that state.

A Russian Explorer, Poliakov by name, has lately returned from an exploration of the Grotto of Kungr (a mountain of the Ural chain) and of Mount Ararat. After diligent researches he has found no trace whatever of the so-called "diluvial" man.

J. Ballantyne Hannay has written to a firm of diamond dealers saying that his discovery will not affect their business, as the cost of producing very small quantities of board is so great as to relegate the process to a mere laboratory experiment.

Some Sanitary Reforms are really being effected in Memphis. All the rotten wood pavement, which it is believed to hold the germs of yellow fever, is being replaced by stone; a new system of sewerage will be completed before hot weather, and the Health Board possesses greater powers than heretofore.

It is proposed to hold a loan exhibition in the City of London to illustrate the treasures in the goldsmiths' work and plate, pictures, and other artistic objects of interest, possessed by the various guilds and livery companies. From these sources could be formed an exhibition of great historic and artistic interest.

The Famous Museum of Boulsq, in which so many interesting remains of ancient Egypt are preserved, is threatened with destruction. The Nile has almost begun to undermine its walls, although a few years ago an attempt was made to divert the current by surrounding the building with a solid stone embankment.

The Total Population of Greece is 1,679,000 souls, against 1,457,000 in 1870. The increase per annum has accordingly been 1.69 per cent. From 1860 to 1870 the annual increase was 1 per cent. The official report hence draws the conclusion that national prosperity is augmenting, but it is very probable that the later census was more thorough than its predecessor.

Workmen boring a well near Athens, Ga., have found a perfect iron wedge, such as rail-splitters use, in the middle of a solid blue granite rock, forty-six feet below ground. There is many a scientist who will wish that he had been one of the workmen. Like the frogs that are said sometimes to jump from the centre of a root rock, the wedge was in a perfect state of preservation.

The French Minister of Public Works is going to ask the Chamber of Deputies to vote a sum of 2,400,000 francs for the submersion of 17,000 acres of vineyards in the two Departments of the Aude and the Hérault. It is estimated that these vineyards are worth, on the average, about \$750 an acre; so that if the experiment is as successful in destroying the phylloxera as it is believed that it will be, the gain will be represented by a total little short of \$15,000,000.

A Universal Exhibition of art and manufacturing products will be opened on May 1st next in the Palais du Midi, Brussels, by the Permanent International Exhibition Society. Foreign artists and manufacturers debarred from taking part in the special exhibition to be held during the fiftieth anniversary celebration of Belgian independence, which is restricted to Belgian subjects alone, will thus be able concurrently to exhibit their products in the Palais du Midi.

The House Committee on Agriculture has learned that an aggregate of \$554,237.80 has been expended upon the Botanical Gardens under the direction of the Committee on the Library, and that the salaries of the officers and laborers have never been fixed by law. It began with an appropriation of \$1,200 in 1843 in the Civil and Diplomatic Bill for the care of the specimens brought home by the exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes. The publication of the results of this expedition was in charge of the Library Committee and the matter has ever since remained there.

St. Louis is having a new sewer made through solid limestone rock, twelve feet below the street level. Near the substratum of the rock the workmen have come upon two human feet, firmly planted in the rock. The calcified left leg can be traced, but the other foot possesses only a part of the ankle. They occupy natural positions, as if the creature that owned them had been standing erect in the mud that hardened into limestone. No traces of the body are visible. Persons who have seen the fossils do not doubt that they are intimately related to some departed human being.

#### PERSONAL GOSSIP.

LORD SALISBURY has been seriously pulled down by an outbreak of Roman fever, a disease he contracted a number of years ago.

M. GRIMAUD DE CAUX has been appointed Chancellor of the French Legation at Washington, D. C., and M. Kuecht Chancellor of the Consulate at San Francisco, Cal.

IT is announced by the commission appointed to superintend the erection of a statue of Victor Emmanuel in Rome that it has thrown open the competition for it to the whole world.

COLONEL CAMMAROFF, who, while in company with the Chief Dragoman of the Russian Embassy recently, was fired upon and wounded by two persons, has died of his wounds.

SURGEON-GENERAL WILLIAM MAXWELL WOOD, United States Navy, retired, died March 2d at his residence at Owings Mills, Baltimore County, Md., in the seventy-second year of his age.

THE Czar's body-guard is on duty day and night. Anybody entering the bedroom or the library of the sovereign would have to pass 200 Cossacks. Two soldiers sleep at the foot of his bed every night.

THE Hon. John A. Cuthbert, of Mobile, is still practicing law in that city, although ninety-one years old. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and was elected to Congress from Georgia in 1819.

MR. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, the new counsel for the Tichborne claimant, has expressed himself as confident of proving the innocence of his client and the truth of certain new evidence recently discovered.

SIR JAMES FERGUSON, formerly Under-Secretary for India, and at one time Governor of New Zealand, has been appointed Governor of Bombay, vice Sir Richard Temple, whose term of office has expired.

MRS. BETSEY HENDERSON, of Boston, celebrated her one hundredth birthday on Sunday, February 29th. The Rev. Dr. Miner, of whose church she is a member, preached a memorial discourse in the morning.

IT is reported at Rome that Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, will be transferred to Paris, and that Baron Blanc, the Italian Minister at Washington, will succeed Count Corti at Constantinople.

THE Biennial Musical Festival Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, upon the recommendation of Theodore Thomas, has effected a contract with Miss Amy Sherwin, the young soprano from Tasmania, to sing at the next festival.

COUNT DR SAINT-VALLIER, French Ambassador at Berlin, gave a dinner at the Embassy on March 1st, which was attended by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, Princess Bismarck, the principal court dignitaries, Prince Hohenlohe and others.

JOHN COX, the Pennsylvania abolitionist, whose house before the war sometimes concealed as many as twenty runaway slaves in one night, and whose golden wedding was celebrated in verse by Whittier and Bayard Taylor, has just died at the age of ninety-four.

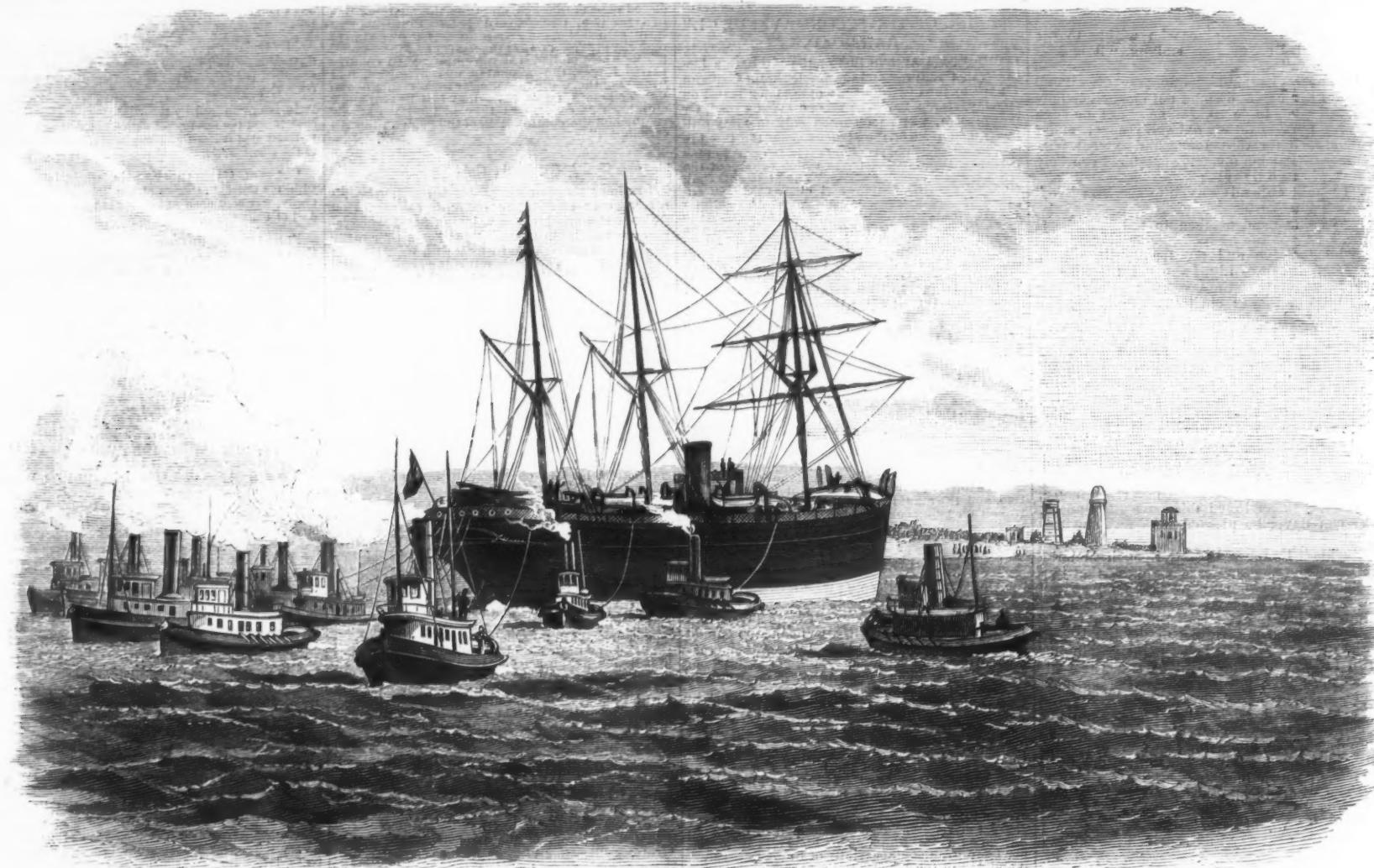
ON the appointment of Sir A. T. Galt as Canadian Resident Minister at London, the Canadian Government will retain Mr. Annan as Chief Emigration Agent for the Dominion, in order to afford every facility for emigration during the prevalence of the agricultural depression in the United Kingdom.

PRIVATE advices from Berlin state that the Emperor William, while at dinner with Count de St. Vallier, expressed the most friendly sentiments toward the Ambassador of the French Government, and said there was no ground for anxiety as to the continuance of good relations between the two countries.

THERE is a custom in Bavaria which renders it obligatory upon every Prince of the reigning house to perform at least one day's active duty as a private soldier in the royal army. The Sultan of Turkey has gone a step further, and ordered one of his sons and a nephew to enter as privates in a regiment of body-guards. This is an unprecedented event in Turkey. Shade of the Prophet! what next?

CAPTAIN DANIEL B. BURN, the oldest citizen of Newark, N. J., and the oldest Freemason in the State, died, March 3d, in his eighty-fifth year. He was a member of St. John's Lodge for over fifty years, was at one time Grand Master of the State, and occupied a number of honorable positions. He was born in Newark in 1795, and, until he became advanced in years, pursued several kinds of business.

THE Emperor



NEW JERSEY.—GROUNDING OF THE STEAMSHIP "NEVADA" OFF SANDY HOOK—THE FLEET OF TUGS DRAGGING HER OFF THE ALLEGED NEW SHOAL.

GROUNDING OF THE STEAMSHIP  
"NEVADA."

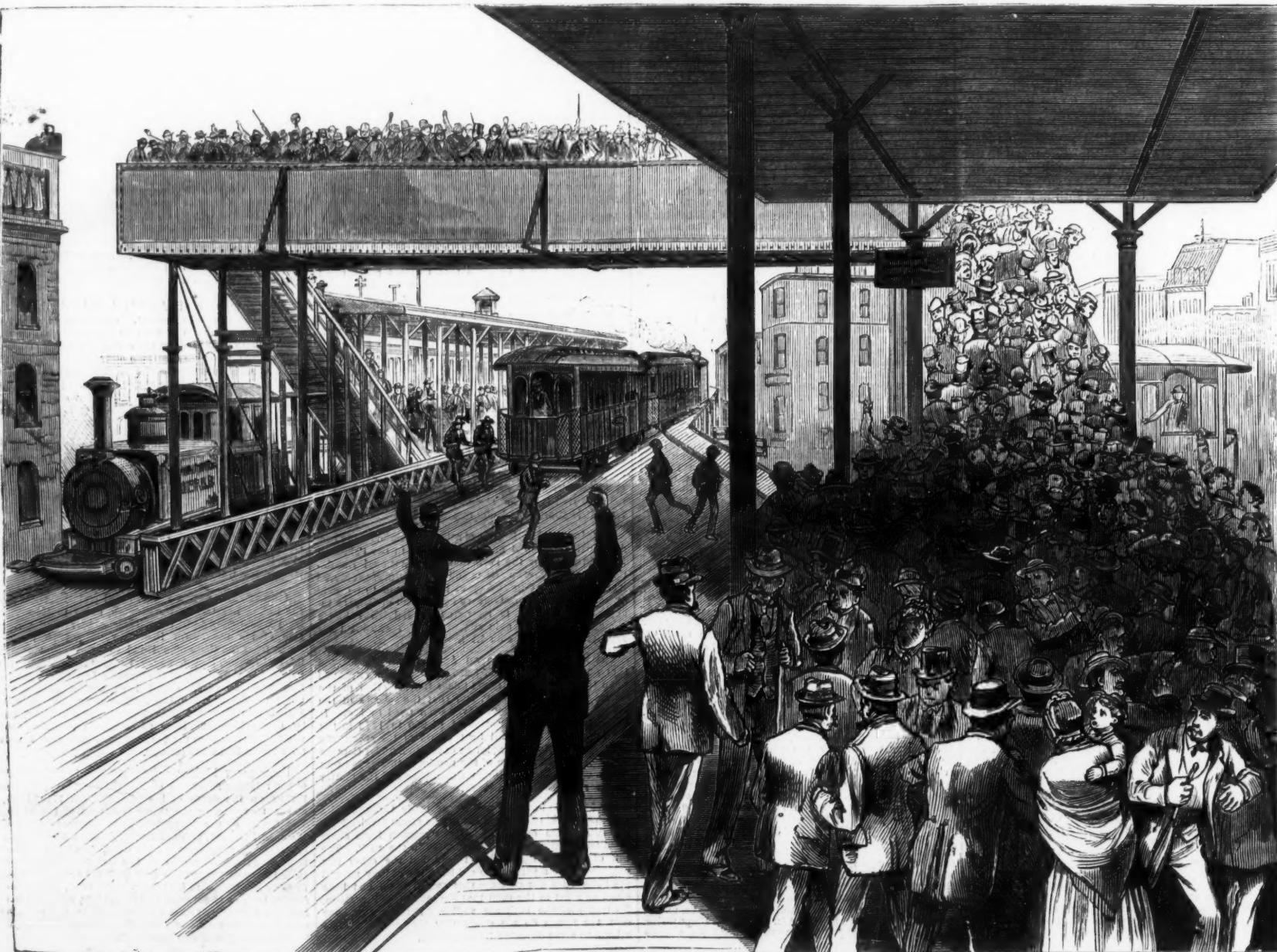
ON Sunday, February 29th, no less than sixteen steamships and thirty-five sailing-vessels arrived in the port of New York by way of Sandy Hook, all reporting unusually severe weather and a variety of accidents. The experience of the steamship *State of Nevada*, of the State Line, from Glasgow for New York, has given rise both to curious specu-

lation and official inquiries. On the night of the 28th she got aground about a mile northeast of the point of Sandy Hook, and a quarter of a mile south of the ship channel. She struck on the bar at about 11:30 A.M., during fog, at nearly high water. Word was telegraphed to the company's agent, and he immediately made arrangements to send her assistance.

The authorities at Castle Garden, being notified that she had a large number of emigrants on board,

also sent down the tug *Virginia Seymour*. Telegrams were also sent to the office of the company at the foot of Canal Street, and the tug-boats *Hudson*, *Baltic*, and *W. H. Cheney* went down. All worked together in attempting to free the steamship until 7 P.M. without any prospect of success. The vessel seemed to be badly stuck, although there was plenty of water. At 8 o'clock she began to move slightly, and there were prospects that she would come out at high water. A damper was put on this theory, however,

at 9 o'clock, when the officers at the docks received a telegram asking for further assistance, saying also that the steamer would probably have to stay at Sandy Hook until morning. At 10:30, however, the twelve tugs succeeded in hauling her off, and she reached Quarantine safely and without having met with any damage. At Quarantine the pilots said that the pilot of the *Nevada* in the fog probably mistook the black buoy off the point of the Hook for the black buoy off the false channel and steered a



NEW YORK CITY.—OPENING OF THE SECOND AVENUE ELEVATED RAILROAD—THE TRANSFER STATION AT CHATHAM AND DIVISION STREETS.—SEE PAGE 43.



ENSIGN L. K. REYNOLDS, U. S. N., THE HERO OF THE BARK "OLIVE" RESCUE.

little too far west. The purser reported that the accident was a mistake of the pilot, and that it was not so foggy as it might have been at 11:30 A. M., when the *Nevada* went on. Another reason assigned for the disaster was that the late storms had formed a shoal off the Hook which was not known until the steamship ran upon it.

At the meeting of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, held on March 2d, depositions were made by the captain and chief officer of the steamship concerning the grounding. Pilot Lyons also made a statement. Neither Pilot Lyons nor his comrades believe that the shoal off Sandy Hook was appreciably increased by the gale of February 3d. The general belief is that the buoys 5 and 5½, however, are too far inshore. The Secretary was instructed to write to Commodore Clitz and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and inquire as to what, if any, changes have recently taken place in the shoal off Sandy Hook. Judgment on the pilot was suspended until the report is received.

#### ENSIGN L. K. REYNOLDS, U. S. N.

**E**NSIGN LOVELL K. REYNOLDS was born in Keokuk County, Iowa, January 31st, 1857. At the age of nine years his parents moved to Wilcox County, Alabama, where he has since resided when off sea duty. His preparatory education was chiefly in the schools of Montgomery, Ala., and Lookout Mountain, Tenn. He graduated at the age of nineteen from the United States Naval Academy, in what is known as the "Centennial Class," June, 1876, standing number seventeen in a class of forty-two.

After graduation as midshipman he served in the Atlantic squadron, and was assigned to the staff of Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, commanding the squadron. Subsequently, the young Ensign was detached and ordered to report for duty to Captain James A. Green, commanding the United States

steamer *Constellation*, then under sailing orders for Havre, France, with goods for the Paris Exposition. Upon the return of the *Constellation*, Ensign Reynolds was placed "upon waiting orders" until October, 1879, when he was again ordered to the same ship, for transfer to the United States Flagship *Trenton*, in the European Squadron, where he is now on duty. It was while en route to the Mediterranean that the rescue of the crew of the *Olive* was made, on November 24th last. The following report from Captain Wilson to the Secretary of the Navy not only explains a most gallant action, but is a handsome testimonial to a plucky youth:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP *Trenton*,  
Toulon, France, Feb. 3d, 1880.

HON. R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report, in order to render tardy justice to a deserving young officer.

In my report of the rescue of the crew of the Austro-Hungarian bark *Olive*, I neglected to mention the gallant conduct of Ensign L. K. Reynolds.

Ensign Reynolds had charge of the first whaleboat, and was the only one who communicated with the bark.

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To the good judgment and skillful handling of the boat by Ensign Reynolds is due the fact that no accident happened either to the rescued or rescuing party. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

HENRY WILSON, Captain Commanding.



REV. GEO. G. MULLINS, CHAPLAIN, U. S. A., ASSISTANT IN CHARGE OF EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.—SEE PAGE 43.

#### THE UNITED STATES FISH-HATCHING STEAMER "FISHHAWK."

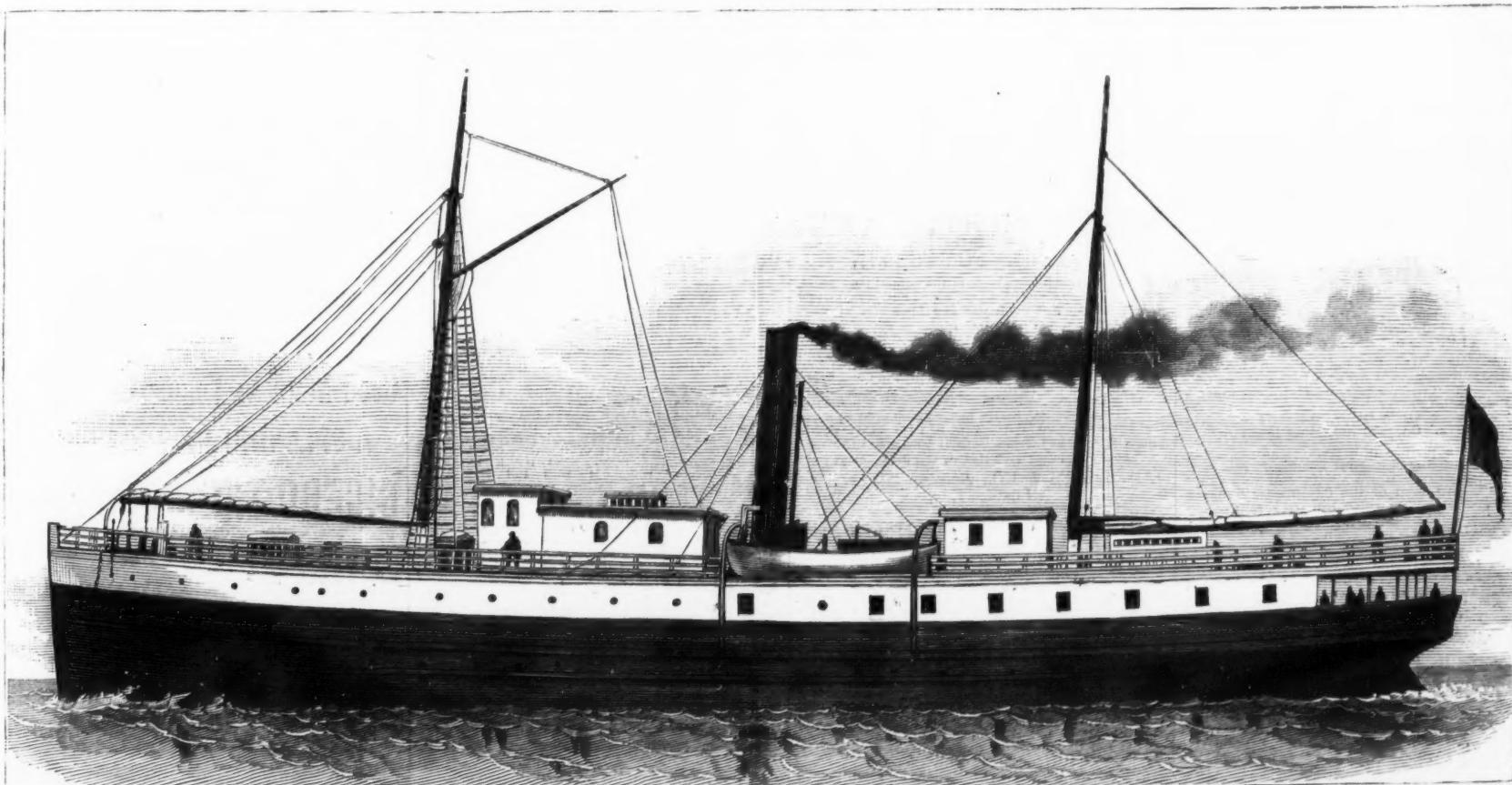
**I**N speaking of Seth Green, the father of American fish-culture, two weeks ago, allusion was made to the action of Congress in making an appropriation for a United States exhibit at the forthcoming Fish Exposition in Berlin, and in providing for the construction of an iron steamer to navigate our waters and carry on the hatching of table fish. We take pleasure this week in presenting a view of this vessel, the *Fishhawk*, as she has been named, which



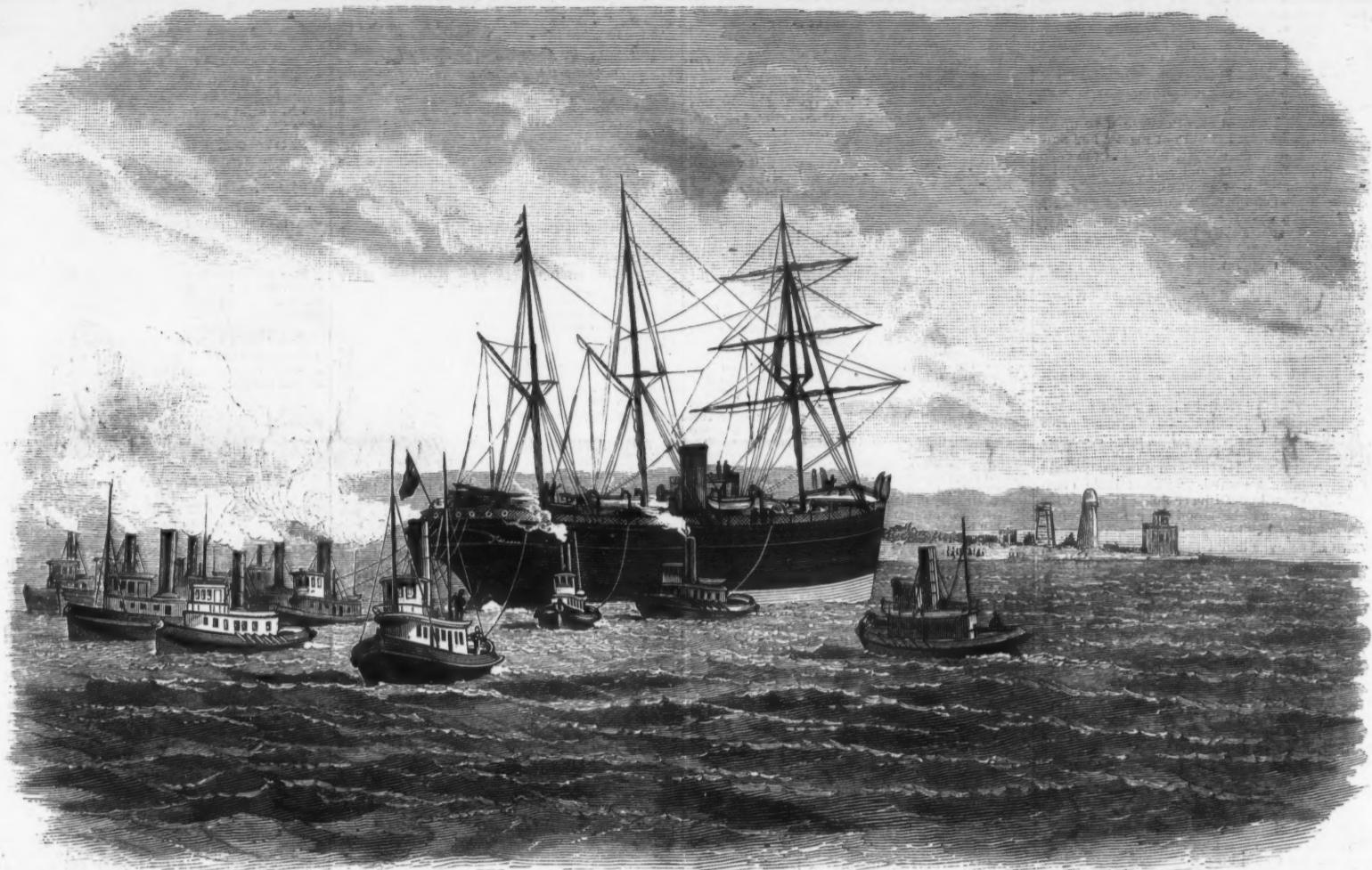
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON, WASHINGTON.—SEE PAGE 43.

has just been completed by the Pusey & Jones Company, of Wilmington, Del. Her construction is in all respects novel, and adapted to the work for which she is designed. This is the first vessel of the kind ever built. Her equipment will consist not only of all the improved appliances for taking fish, but also for their propagation on board. She is rigged as a fore-and-aft schooner, is 146 feet 6 inches long, on a seven-feet water-line, and measures in breadth of beam, molded, 27 feet, and in depth of hold, amidships, 10 feet 9 inches. She has an iron hull, covered with 3-inch of yellow-pine plank, and is furnished with a twin-screw—that is, two propelling screws, right and left, one under each counter, each screw being driven by one inverted cylinder-condensing engine, 22-inch diameter of cylinder, and 27-inch stroke of piston.

The *Fishhawk* has been built under the supervision of Lieutenant Tanner, United States Navy, who had the *Speedwell* in charge last year at Provincetown, when she was in the service of the United States Fish Commission. This method permits not only of great extension in hatching fish, but adds to the facilities of transporting eggs or young fish. The fish can be caught by the men employed in the service, and, once the eggs secured, the hatching can be accomplished on shipboard by means of apparatus, where power is wanted, such as for obtaining a constant flow of water, or motion. It is also possible, by means of a steamer, to secure eggs in certain rivers or bays, hatch them, and carry them hundreds of miles to other points of delivery or distribution. To accomplish this, and to make room for such special apparatus, there is an open space on the main deck of the *Fishhawk*, 40 by 27 feet. Here will be placed the conical-shaped vessels, through which will pour continuous streams of water, which movement is absolutely necessary when shad eggs are to be matured. Cylindrical vessels with wire bottoms, by means of projecting beams, which stand out from the sides of the vessel, plunge these vessels containing the eggs into the water, and



THE IRON FISH-HATCHING STEAMER "FISHHAWK," JUST COMPLETED FOR THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.



NEW JERSEY.—GROUNDING OF THE STEAMSHIP "NEVADA" OFF SANDY HOOK—THE FLEET OF TUGS DRAGGING HER OFF THE ALLEGED NEW SHOAL.

GROUNDING OF THE STEAMSHIP  
"NEVADA."

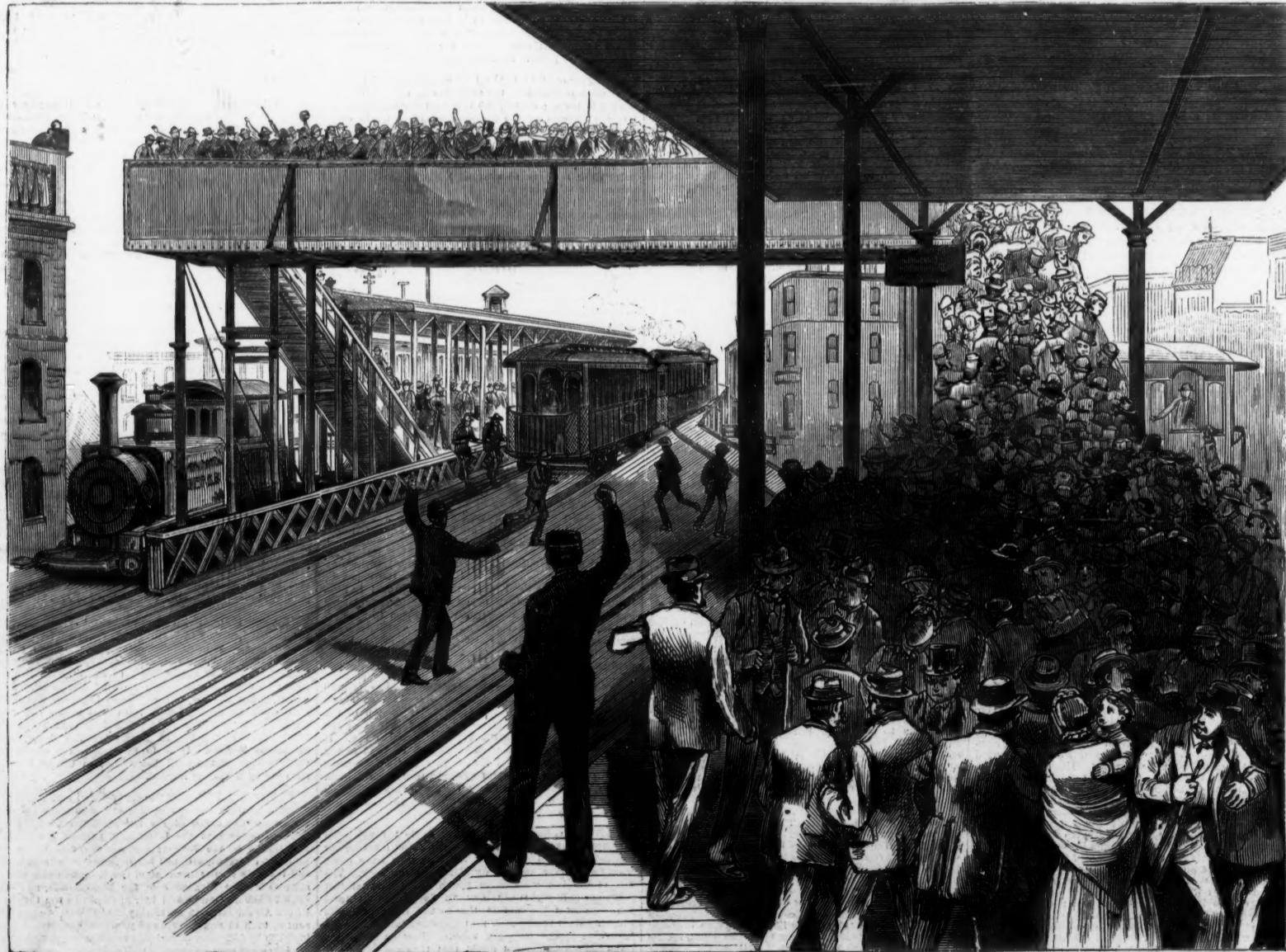
ON Sunday, February 29th, no less than sixteen steamships and thirty-five sailing-vessels arrived in the port of New York by way of Sandy Hook, all reporting unusually severe weather and a variety of accidents. The experience of the steamship *State of Nevada*, of the State Line, from Glasgow for New York, has given rise both to curious specu-

lation and official inquiries. On the night of the 28th she got aground about a mile northeast of the point of Sandy Hook, and a quarter of a mile south of the ship channel. She struck on the bar at about 11:30 A.M., during a fog, at nearly high water. Word was telegraphed to the company's agent, and he immediately made arrangements to send her assistance.

The authorities at Castle Garden, being notified that she had a large number of emigrants on board,

also sent down the tug *Virginia Seymour*. Telegrams were also sent to the office of the company at the foot of Canal Street, and the tug-boats *Hudson*, *Baltic*, and *W. H. Cheney* went down. All worked together in attempting to free the steamer until 7 P.M. without any prospect of success. The vessel seemed to be badly stuck, although there was plenty of water. At 8 o'clock she began to move slightly, and there were prospects that she would come out at high water. A damper was put on this theory, however,

at 9 o'clock, when the officers at the docks received a telegram asking for further assistance, saying also that the steamer would probably have to stay at Sandy Hook until morning. At 10:30, however, the twelve tugs succeeded in hauling her off, and she reached Quarantine safely and without having met with any damage. At Quarantine the pilots said that the pilot of the *Nevada* in the fog probably mistook the black buoy off the point of the Hook for the black buoy off the false channel and steered a



NEW YORK CITY.—OPENING OF THE SECOND AVENUE ELEVATED RAILROAD—THE TRANSFER STATION AT CHATHAM AND DIVISION STREETS.—SEE PAGE 43.



ENSIGN L. K. REYNOLDS, U. S. N., THE HERO OF THE BARK "OLIVE" RESCUE.

little too far west. The purser reported that the accident was a mistake of the pilot, and that it was not so foggy as it might have been at 11:30 A.M., when the *Nevada* went on. Another reason assigned for the disaster was that the late storms had formed a shoal off the Hook which was not known until the steamship ran upon it.

At the meeting of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, held on March 2d, depositions were made by the captain and chief officer of the steamship concerning the grounding. Pilot Lyons also made a statement. Neither Pilot Lyons nor his comrades believe that the shoal off Sandy Hook was appreciably increased by the gale of February 3d. The general belief is that the buoys 5 and 5½, however, are too far inshore. The Secretary was instructed to write to Commodore Clitz and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and inquire as to what, if any, changes have recently taken place in the shoal off Sandy Hook. Judgment on the pilot was suspended until the report is received.

#### ENSIGN L. K. REYNOLDS, U. S. N.

ENSIGN LOVELL K. REYNOLDS was born in Keokuk County, Iowa, January 31st, 1857. At the age of nine years his parents moved to Wilcox County, Alabama, where he has since resided when off sea duty. His preparatory education was chiefly in the schools of Montgomery, Ala., and Lookout Mountain, Tenn. He graduated at the age of nineteen from the United States Naval Academy, in what is known as the "Centennial Class," June, 1876, standing number seventeen in a class of forty-two.

After graduation as midshipman he served in the Atlantic squadron, and was assigned to the staff of Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, commanding the squadron. Subsequently, the young Ensign was detached and ordered to report for duty to Captain James A. Green, commanding the United States

steamer *Constellation*, then under sailing orders for Havre, France, with goods for the Paris Exposition. Upon the return of the *Constellation*, Ensign Reynolds was placed "upon waiting orders" until October, 1879, when he was again ordered to the same ship, for transfer to the United States Flagship *Trenton*, in the European Squadron, where he is now on duty. It was while en route to the Mediterranean that the rescue of the crew of the *Olive* was made, on November 24th last. The following report from Captain Wilson to the Secretary of the Navy not only explains a most gallant action, but is a handsome testimonial to a plucky youth:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP *Trenton*, }  
Toulon, France, Feb. 3d, 1880. }

HON. R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report, in order to render tardy justice to a deserving young officer.

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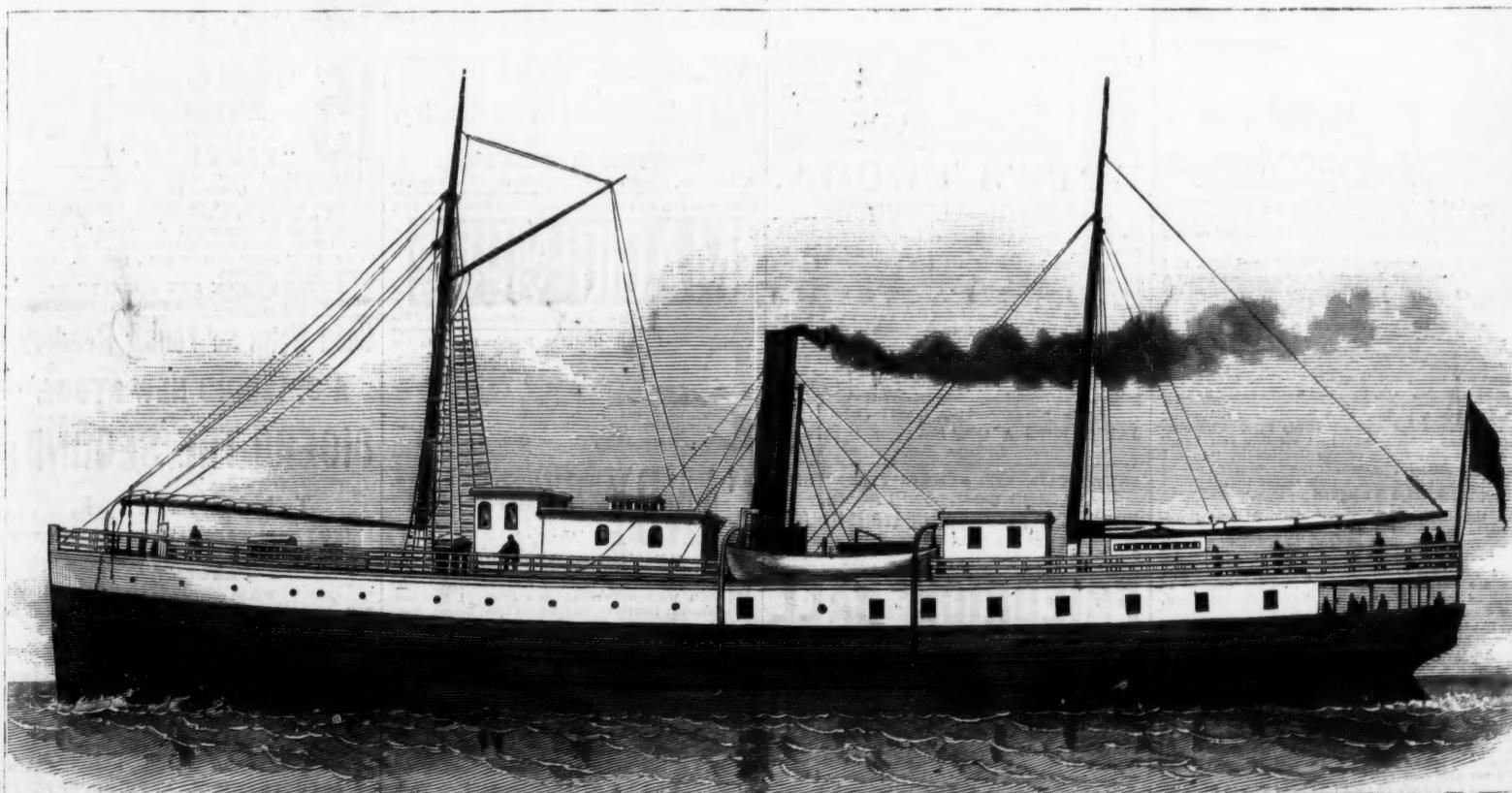
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THE IRON FISH-HATCHING STEAMER "FISHHAWK," JUST COMPLETED FOR THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.

withdraw them by means of a peculiar cam, which movement will be given by machinery. An agitation is necessary for shad eggs, with change of water, and as these eggs are heavier than water, the vessels containing them are lifted slowly, so as not to break the tender eggs, and plunged again into the water more suddenly. The same method will be tried with the eggs of the cod, only as these eggs are lighter, and they require to be buoyed up, the reverse movement will be employed. The *Fishhawk* will be roomy enough to carry some twenty officers and hands, with additional space for such complements of men as may be requisite for securing spawning fish.

The *Fishhawk*, equipped as she is for this special work, marks the most notable advance that has yet been made in practical fish-culture, and, no doubt, her plan of construction and methods employed in hatching fish, looking towards the production of fish-food in the future, will be copied by other countries. The vessel is amply provided with lifting engines, as no small part of her duty will be to work dredging apparatus.

#### The Spanish Succession.

JOYFUL expectations are entertained in the royal palace at Madrid, and the ceremonial authorities of the Spanish Court are already being eagerly consulted by the Great Officers of the Household, in order that no ancient rite or prescription of etiquette may be omitted when Queen Christina shall perform the important function of assuring the direct succession to the crown of the Two Castles. Doubtless, all time-honored ordinances will be rigidly observed upon that auspicious occasion; and it is interesting, *apropos* of the "coming event," to read the account of the ceremonial performed at the birth of King Alfonso himself, furnished to the Czar by Prince Michale Galitzyn, then Russian Ambassador at the Court of Queen Isabella. His Excellency wrote as follows: "On the 28th of November, 1855, I was awakened suddenly at three o'clock in the morning by a royal heralder, who brought me an invitation to bathe myself without delay to the royal palace. Within half an hour I entered Her Majesty's private cabinet, where I found numerous grandees and Ministers already assembled. A few minutes later the doors of the cabinet were thrown open, and the King Consort, Don Francisco d'Assisi, entered the room, bearing upon a golden salver the new-born infant, Don Alfonso. Thus all present were enabled to assure themselves that an heir to the throne had really come into the world."

#### LIFE INSURANCE.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, print their thirty-fourth annual statement on the outside of this paper. Their receipts for the year just passed are about nine millions of dollars, and their payments to policy-holders more than seven millions of dollars. Their ownership of real estate is larger than that of any other company, and it is the best of real estate. Their sales of it in all the year to come will be at profit, for foreclosures were made during the time when only a great company could afford to carry the property until its value should warrant its sale. Sound to the core, utterly conservative, ably directed and honestly managed, the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL shows its policy-holders a statement of which, in all its detail, they may be proud.

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And other desirable Investment Securities,  
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Buy and sell all issues of Government Bonds, in large or small amounts, at current market prices, and will be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

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Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants and others, and allow interest on daily balances; and for those keeping accounts with us we collect United States coupons and registered interest, and other coupons, dividends, etc., and credit without charge.

We give special attention to orders from Banks, Bankers, Institutions and Investors out of the city, by Mail or Telegraph, to buy or sell Government Bonds, State and Railroad Bonds, Bank Stocks, Railroad Stocks and other securities.

We have issued the Seventh Edition of "Memoranda Concerning Government Bonds," copies of which can be had on application.

**FISK & HATCH.**

#### FUN.

VETERAN JOKER, reading proof at the next table—"I wrote Brown and it is set up Black. The compositor must be color-blind."

THE man who lost both arms in the machinery proposes to strike, as he has noticed that whenever there is a strike they always put on new hands.

YOUNG LADY—"See, my poor doggie wants you to pat his head." Farmer—"Ah, yes. But might not the 'laying on of hands' be followed by the taking off of fingers?"

THE observant "small boy" went to church and heard the minister repeatedly say in his prayer, "Grant us, O Lord." He reported at home that the minister had "come out strong for Grant."

LITTLE EDITH (Mrs. Brown, a visitor, has just kissed her)—"Mamma, I doesn't like women one bit." Mamma—"Why, Edith, what do you mean? Why not, darling?" Edith—"Cause women's is teasin' for times all 'e times." Mrs. Brown has learned a lesson. Oh, that she would profit by it.

PUNCH has a picture of a Scotchman disputing with a London cabman about his fare. The controversy has become warm. "I'd ha' you ken," says the countryman of the Campbells, "that I am a Mackintosh;" to which the irreverent cabby replies, "You may be a humbug for all that I know, but my fare is heighteen pence."

AN UNEXPECTED PLEASURE—Beloved but unresponsive fair one: "So glad to see you, Cousin Charley, and so kind of you to drop in! Now, you'll sit a couple of hours with grandmamma, won't you, just to amuse her, while Arthur and I take a stroll in the garden?" And be careful to speak as loud as you can, for she is very, very deaf, poor dear!"

A PAINTER from Tyneside, while busy putting the finishing touch on the stern of a vessel lying at the shipyard where he was employed, was whistling at his work as merrily as a plowman. The manager, being on deck, heard the painter, but failed to find out his whereabouts for some time. At length looking over the stern, he descried the man of paint, whose tune was merry and loud. He looked savagely at the man, who took no notice of his appearance, but continued his work until accosted by his superior with the following inquiry: "Do we pay you for whistling?" "No," replied the man; "we give ye that into the bargain!"

#### OVERWORKED BUSINESS MEN AND STUDENTS.

TO THE feeble convalescent and to the overworked student or professional man or man of business who finds himself slowly losing vitality and the power to do his best; who knows that his health is gradually giving way, and that if not health can be found a breakdown in the near future—fatal, it may be—inevitable, "COMPOUND OXYGEN" offers an almost certain means of relief and restoration. Send for our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," which gives the largest information and many remarkable testimonies from widely known and eminent public men. Sent free. Address, Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1112 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAN: "I say, master can't yer give us a shillin'?" "I're turble hard-up." Farmer: "Ah, Proctor, I always told you to look out for a rainy day." Man: "So I did, master, but I never thought it wur a-going to snow." Master gives him a shilling.

#### GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER

makes July, August and Winter butter equal to best June product. Grocers pay 3 to 5 cents a pound extra for butter made with this powder. Guaranteed harmless. Increases production 6 to 10 per cent. Reduces time of churning one-half. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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##### FOR DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, ETC.

I have prescribed HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE and am very much pleased with what I have seen of its action, and purpose using more of it as occasion requires.

A. C. COTTON, M.D.  
TURNER, ILL.

"THE AMERICA" CHAMPAGNE of Messrs. A. Werner & Co., 308 Broadway, New York, is one of the very best antidotes to the depression and languor almost invariably attending the approach of Spring. Its tonic and strengthening effects are excellent, and all the bodily functions are promoted by its use. Disease is often averted and physicians' bills saved by timely attention to the general health, reinforced by a mild, agreeable stimulant like WERNER'S CHAMPAGNE. Safety and strength in these trying weeks of opening Spring often mean good health and immunity from disease for the entire remainder of the year—a hint which "THE AMERICA" renders practicable for every one

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AFTER SHAVING.—Gentlemen who use the razor will find *Burnett's Kalliston* a most desirable cosmetic. It softens the beard, allays all tendency to inflammation, counteracts the painful effects sometimes produced by soap, and prevents roughness and dryness of the skin.

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SEND for our Treatise on Kidney and Lung Diseases. Free on application. Excelsior Kidney Pad Co., Toledo, Ohio.

MESSRS. BRADLEY & CO., of Philadelphia, who publish the "Encyclopedias of Wit and Wisdom," are responsible and liberal gentlemen, and wide-awake agents who desire to handle a profitable work, will do well to apply to them for territory, mentioning the name of this journal.

MY mother says HOP BITTERS is the only thing that will keep her from her old and severe attacks of paralysis and headache.—ED. OSWEGO SUN.

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#### EPPS'S COCOA.

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By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—*Civil Service Gazette*.

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JAMES CONNOR'S SONS,  
PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,  
28, 30 and 32 CENTRE STREET,  
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#### CHAMPLIN'S LIQUID PEARL

'Is an excellent cosmetic.'—*Tribunes*. "The best I have ever used."—*Charlotte Thompson*. "The best I have ever used; for the future I shall use no other."—*Lotta*. "Far superior to the one I bring over from Paris."—*January*. "Superior to any cosmetic."—*Scott*. "Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents a bottle. Beware of imitations. CHAMPLIN & CO., Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

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TOTAL TO POLICY-HOLDERS...\$7,136,986.39	
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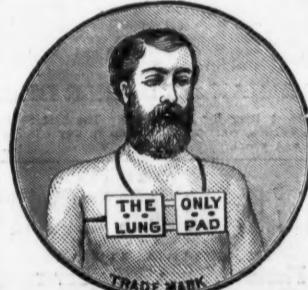
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